"THE BEST" ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Sold in 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins.
Once used, always used.—Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Awarded 57 PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for the superior excellence of their Carbolic Preparations.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,969—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies. Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
† *	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th ,,
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L.	THAMES	4119	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
	L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jophson	18th April.
					Saturday.
B L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

8th February	8th March	19th April
22nd ,,	22nd ,,	3rd May
	5th April	17th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Boehringer	4,270	750	1st Apl. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,832	500	22nd Feb. 1893
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, February 1, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Tons	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	11th Feb.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASIA	3,569	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARABIA	3,514	C. H. Hillcoat	15th ,,
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	27th ,,
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 23, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th February, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 9th February, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 4th February, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 5th February, at 11 a.m., or thereafter on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. NEVASA, 2,950 tons, on the 9th February, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on applicat on to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security, DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd Feb. 1893. Agents.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADDRESS:
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP & Co.'s

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

SHOULD India's climate settle
'Neath the thatching of your pate,
For the baldness of a friar
You will not have long to wait.

IF your hair is slowly thinning,
It is time you turned about
To secure a safe prescription
And prevent its dropping out.

DERMATOLOGISTS all tell us,
And undoubtedly 'tis true;
For a cranium's best intrest
Once a week we must shampoo.

JUST explore your polar regions,
Use KEMP'S well-known HAIR DOUCHE too,
It will crown itself with glory,
And your head with hair renew.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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We respectfully call attention to our large and varied stock of

CAMERAS, LENSES,
DRY PLATES, CHEMICALS, &C.,
AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

DEVELOPERS OF ALL KINDS READY FOR USE.

HAND CAMERAS,
Catalogue, now ready, Post Free.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CRICKET BATS, and Balls of all Prices. Guaranteed best English-make. Prices on Application.
MADON, SONS & CO., TENNIS BALLS, AND BATS. FORT, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TRAVELLERS passing through Bombay will kindly note that our business has been

REMOVED

from ESPLANADE ROAD to COOLER, LIGHTER, and MORE COMMODIOUS and Modern Premises, SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET and APOLLO STREET, on the site of the Old Secretariat, where Visitors can at all times spend an hour pleasantly without being incommoded by heat.

THACKER & CO., LD.

THE HOME OF CHOLERA IS IN INDIA.

ERNEST HART, F.R.C.S., &c., &c., Chairman of the National Health Society, writes in the *NINETEENTH CENTURY* on "CHOLERA, OUR PROTECTION AGAINST IT":—"Specifically polluted DRINKING WATER was and is regarded not only as an adjuvant cause of the spread of ASIATIC CHOLERA, but as the *causa causans* of this and of all well-observed Cholera Epidemics."

KEMP'S NEW STANDARD WATER-FILTER,
FILLED WITH THEIR ANTI-GERM MEDIUM,
Is one of the best and simplest safeguards against this disease.
1 GALLON SIZE .....Rs. 9. | 2 GALLON SIZE .....Rs. 13.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM

IS a purely Vegetable Preparation, highly recommended for the immediate relief of Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. As. 8 and Re. 1 per Bottle.

CHEMISTS. } F. S. MADON & CO., {DRUGGISTS.
170, SHAIK MEMON ST., NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.

The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."

SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS.
DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.

Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Re. 5 per month in advance. Postage extra.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

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HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

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Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

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Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE.

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BOMBAY, MEDOWS STREET, 58.
PORTRAITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND IN THE HIGHEST STYLE.
ENLARGEMENTS! SPECIALITY. ENLARGEMENTS!!
ON
Bromide Platinotype, Carbon, Porcelain, or Canvas, in Black, White, Oil and Water-colours, finished in the most Artistic Style.
OUTDOOR PHOTOGRAPHIC BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, AND GROUPS AT SPECIAL RATES.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,
PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY P. VUCCINO & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, 58, ALL WORK GUARANTEED PERMANENT. BOMBAY.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the Best Quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz.:—

"APRONS."

	Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, (Blue) Best, all Silk Ribbon	16	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, (Crimson)	16	0
Leather Cases for the above Rs. 4-0 to	7	8
Past Master's Apron, English Constitution, from	22	8
Past Master's Apron, Velvet or Satin, Scottish Constitution, from	35	0
Lodge Caledonian Aprons, Best, all Silk, Tartan Velvet	60	0
Mark Master's Aprons One quality. The Best	16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash Do.	33	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash Do.	36	8
Leather Case for do. Rs. 4-8 to	7	0

"JEWELS."

Master Mason's Silver Square and Compass		15	8
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt	Rs. 15-8 to	22	0
Mark Master's Jewels	Rs. 12-8 to	28	8
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.		12	8
Past Master's Jewels.	Rs. 85-0 to	165	0

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stocks for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE & CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

IMMENSE SALE! LARGE DEMAND!!

NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

THE only Reliable, Prompt and Agreeable Hair Dye that will positively restore Grey Hair to its original Natural shade, Re. 1-8.

170, Shaik Memon Street. {F. S. MADON & CO.,} Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST TWO NIGHTS.
THE JAPANESE YAMAMOTO AND HIS FAMILY
IN THE SKATING RINK,
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
MAGIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Doors open at 8-30. Commences at 9 P.M.
ALSO ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE AT 4.
SPECIAL FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILY.
Children under 12 years HALF PRICE to all Classes.
A splendid STRING BAND in attendance.
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.
Further Particulars SEE HAND-BILLS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "PERSIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 2nd February, 1893.

NOTICE.

INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS DR. CARL AUER VON WELSBACH was solely interested in and entitled to sell in the EMPIRE of INDIA (*inter alia*) various lamps, appliances, and apparatus for producing an incandescent light from ordinary coal and other gases, and which are the subject of a number of Patents duly registered in India; AND WHEREAS Messrs. MAHLER AND ROSCHER of APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, by virtue of a certain agreement are now, and have been since the 10th December last, solely interested in and entitled to sell and deal in such lamps, appliances, and apparatus in the EMPIRE of INDIA; And whereas it having come to the knowledge of the said Messrs. MAHLER and ROSCHER that certain persons intend to import and sell such lamps, appliances, and apparatus, Notice is hereby given that all persons who may infringe the rights or interests of the said Messrs. MAHLER and ROSCHER in any way whatever, will subject themselves to legal proceedings which will be taken against them without further notice to enforce the rights and interests aforesaid with damages and costs.—Dated this 31st Day of January, 1893.

TURNER & HEMMING,
Solicitors for Messrs. Mahler and Roscher.

TWILL COOL & VERY LINING SILKY. ABSORBENT. SHIRTS.
6 FOR Rs. 15.
IN PLAIN WHITE AND NEAT FANCY STRIPES.
SEND HEIGHT, SIZE OF CHEST, AND SIZE OF COLLAR WORN TO THE WELL KNOWN
SHIRT-MAKERS,
ASQUITH,
LORD, AND WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that The DAMODER LUKHMIDAS MILLS Co., Ld., have contracted to PURCHASE the following pieces of Foras, Freehold and Batty Ground, situate, lying, and being at Worli, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, from the following persons:—1.—From DADOBA RAMCHANDRA, all that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring about 2 506 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 224, 229, 250, Collector's new No. 12,177, new Survey No. 4-3130, 1-3/23, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the properties of Sojpal Kaya and Co., and Anandrao Vithal and Co., on or towards the East by the property of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, and Vaiabh Purshotam, on or towards the south by the property of Vallabh Purshotam and Rahimbhai Whajeobhai, and on or towards the West by Bhasker Jagannath, now standing in the name of Dadoba Ramchandra, in the books of the Collector. And all that piece of land containing by admeasurement 633 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 224, 229, and 250, Collector's new No. 12,177, new Survey No. 1-3,122, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Bhasker Jagannath, on or towards the East by the property of Khushal Sadashiv, on or towards the South by the property of Sojpal Kaya, and on or towards the West by the property of Bhasker Jagannath, now standing in the name of Dadoba Ramchandra. 2.—From Sajpal Kaya and Co., all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 15,792 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 224, 225, 248 and 247, Collector's new No. 12,7-5, 12179, 12180. New Survey Nos 1-312½, 1-3121, and bounded on the North by the properties of Bhasker Jagannath, Dadoba Ramchundra, Khusal Sadashiv and Kerroba Muccunji, on the East by the water-drain or khadi, on the South by Ferguson Road and the properties of Bhasker Jagannath, Dadoba Ramchandra, Anandrao Vithal, and the Municipality of Bombay, on the West by the properties of Gajaba Vishvanath and Keroba Mukanji and standing in the books of the Collector in the name of Pandurang Govindji. 3).—From Savlyaram Mayaram, all that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 1200 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under the Collector's old No. 223 224, 229, 240, 224, 225, 253, and Collector's New No. 12168, 12169, 12173, 12174, 12786, and New Survey No. 1-3117, 1-3118, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Waman Sadashiv and Bhasker Jaggannath, on or towards the East and the South by the property of Bhasker Jaggannath, on or towards the West by the property of Khooshal Sadashiv and Kerro Muccunji and now standing in the books of the Collector in the name of Bhasker Jaggannath. (4).—From Khushal Sadashiv, all that piece of land containing by admeasurement 1968 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Collector's old No. 20, Collector's New No. 12797, and New Survey No. 3-3122, and bounded on the North by the property of Bhasker Jagannath, on the East by the Canal (Khadi), on the South by the property of Sajpal Kaya, and on the West by the property of Dadoba Ramchandra and Bhasker Jagannath and standing in the name of Khushal Sadashiv and Waman Sadashiv, in the books of the Collector. (5.)—From Anandrao Vithal and Co. Firstly all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1274 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 224. New No. A-12179, New Survey No 2-3/21, and bounded on the North and West by the property of Sajpal Kaya, on the East by the property of Bhasker Jagannath and Dadoba Ramchandra, and on the South by the property of Bhasker Jagannath, and, secondly all that piece containing by admeasurement 692 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's old No. 224, New No. B-12178, new Survey No. 1-3124, and bounded on the North, East and West by the property of Sajpal Kaya, and on the South by the property of Bhasker Jagannath. Thirdly, all that piece containing by admeasurement 4'8 square yards, and bearing Collector's old No. 224, 225 and 226, New No. B-12180, and New Survey No. 1-3125, bounded on the North, East, and West by the property of Sajpal Kaya, and on the South by the property of Dadoba Ramchandra. Fourthly all that piece containing by admeasurement 555 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's old No. 224, 225, and 2 6, New Survey No. B-12180, and New Survey No. 1-3127, bounded on the North, East and West by the property of Sajpal Kaya, and on the South by the property of the Municipality of Bombay. All the said four pieces are now standing in the name of Ganesh Ratu in the books of the Collector. (6).—From Bhaskar Jagannath, all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement about 30,000 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under the Collector's old No. 223, 224, 229, 2'3, 240, 245, 250, 14, 16, 17, and Collector's New No. 12163, 12169, 12173, 12174, 12171, 12176, 12786, 12185, A-B-1218, 12201, New Survey No. 1-A, 3113, 1-B-3113, 1-2-3/7, 1-3119, 1-3118, 1-3123, 1-3112, bounded on or towards the North by the property of Janardhun Purshotum, on or towards the East by the khadee and by the property of Khoshal Sadashiv, on the South by the property of Sajpal Kaya and Dadoba Ramchandra, and on or towards the West by the property of Waman Sadashiv and Khoshal Sadashiv, Vullubhdass Purshotumdass, and Bhaskar Jagannath, Nilkanth Mahadev. Secondly all that piece of land containing by admeasurement 5447, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 9,223, 224, 229, 210 240, and new Collector's Nos. 12176, 16, 17, 18, B-12170, 12172, 12784, 12791, and new survey Nos. a-5-3130, b-5-31 0, c-5-3130, 1-3130 and 5-3130, bounded on the North by the property of Sajpal Kaya, &c., and of Anant Vithal and Co, on the East by the property of Dadoba Ramchandra and Rahimbhai Khojabhai, on the South by the properties of Succoo Naikin and Narrotum Coobair, and on the West by the properties of Anantrao Vithal and Co. and Bhasker Jugganath.

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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

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WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Departure of Lord and Lady Harris for Chinchli, Victoria Terminus, 2 p.m.
Skating Rink :The Japanese Yamamoto and his Family.
Esplanade Hotel : Spiritualistic Performance by Professor Mellini, 9-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st :—Bendi (s), from Cardiff; and H. M. S. Plassy, Karachi. Yesterday :—Warora (s). from Mauritius, &c. ; and Persia (s), Liverpool.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Camorta sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

A GOAN PERFORMANCE.—A performance in the Goan language will be given by a party from Raia, in Salsette, at the Alfred Theatre, next Sunday, at 9 p. m., opposite the Crawford Market.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Thibet, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a. m., on Saturday, the 4th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Veraval, Mangrole, Porbander, and Cutch Mandvi, per extra s. s. Assyria, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a. m., on Saturday, the 4th instant.

AN EXHIBITION OF NATIVE ART AND SCENERY.—A native artist has lately opened an exhibition for the amusement of the public, at the Jagannath Shankurshet house compound, Pallow Road, Girgam. Details will be found in our advertisement columns.

A LUNATIC.—A man, named Gharoo Baloo, aged 35 years, was found yesterday, in the loft of the house of one Morarji Jinna, at Bunnia Road. It was found that the man was out of his mind, and he was removed to the police hospital for medical examination.

THE BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION, 1893.—We are glad to announce to the public that the Art Society has sanctioned to issue, at all times of the Exhibition, tickets, at half the current rate of single-visit tickets, to students and teachers coming in charge of them. The tickets can be obtained on application by the heads of Schools and Colleges from the Society's business agents, Messrs. Soundy and Company, Fort, Bombay.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Jorabhai Jeshangbhai, officiating Revenue and Police Patel, of Sandalpur, taluka Anand, in the Kaira Collectorate, having been dismissed from office on account of grave misconduct, and Hussen Valad Amin, Revenue Patel of the village of Ankalgi, taluka Bijapur, in the Bijapur Collectorate, having been convicted under Sections 109 and 395 of the Indian Penal Code,are declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINK.—An inquest was held yesterday, at Falkland Road, by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of Francis Gomes, a cook. The deceased left his service twelve days ago as he was suffering from diarrhœa. He was a hard drunkard, and was seen in drink all day on Wednesday. Yesterday morning, at about 3 o'clock, he left his house, and did not return. His body was subsequently found near a footpath, at Falkland Road. The jury recorded a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drinking.

DEATH OF AN ATTENDANT ON A SAINT.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Pattass Street, touching the death of Syed Oomer, aged fifty-five years. The deceased was a mendicant, and lived at Pattass Street. He was an attendant on the Mahomedan mendicant who has recently arrived in Bombay with a large number of iron chains about his neck and person, and who is regarded as a saint. The deceased was suffering from fever and diarrhœa, but continued to be in constant attendance upon the saint. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died of fever and diarrhœa.

DEATH FROM ASTHMA.—Yesterday, at Hornby Road, Dr. Thomas Blaney held an inquest, touching the death of Prema Jeva, a domestic servant in the employ of Mr. Greenwood, of the School of Art. The deceased used to bring the bazar daily and had come from his country two years ago. He suffered from difficulty of breathing and was attacked with asthma once or twice in a month. On the night of the 1st instant, he could not sleep, and passed the whole night restless. He breathed with great difficulty and died at 8 a.m., yesterday morning. The jury were of opinion that the death of the deceased was caused by asthma.

ACCIDENT TO AN INFANT.—Sreshram Kisson and his wife, residing at Pique Road, left home on Wednesday morning, to go and sell milk, butter, &c., leaving their youngest child, five months old, in charge of an elder one, a boy of about six years of age. The boy began to play about the room with another younger brother of his, aged about four years. While playing among themselves they caused a burning lamp to fall on the infant, causing its clothes to catch fire. The boys cried out for help when some neighbours came to the room and extinguished the burning clothes. The child was severely burnt about the left side, and was taken to the G. T. Hospital.

HOUSE-TRESPASS BY NIGHT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton yesterday, Dhooloo Bhavan, a Hindu, aged thirty years, of no fixed residence, was charged with committing house-trespass by night by entering a liquor shop, at Girgaum Road, Manecksji Sorabjee, the owner, closed his shop on the night of the 1st instant, at 11 p.m., and went home as usual. He subsequently learnt that some body had broken open his shop and got admission. He informed the police, who, on entering the premises, found accused trying to open a box. He had a candle in his hand,which on seeing the police, he extinguished, and attempted to hide himself. He was however, arrested when a file, some nails, and other instruments were found in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and said as he had no other means of living, he had no alternative but to steal. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

RESPONSIBILITY OF PRINTERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged Gunpat Oomaji and Ramji Mahdoo with printing hand-bills in contravention of Sections 3 and 12 of Act 25 of 1867. The accused are the printers of the Dutpursad Printing Press, where they printed certain handbills for Moonshi Ameer Ali in Hindustani, but omitted to mention the place where they were printed as required by the Act. The accused, in their defence, stated that they did not know the language in which the handbills were printed. They were under the impression that the Moonshi who wrote the handbill, which was afterwards lithographed by the accused, had mentioned the name of the press at the foot of the hand-bill. The Magistrate, however, convicted the accused, and sentenced the first to pay a fine of Rs. 25 and the second to one day's simple imprisonment.

DESTROYING EYE-SIGHT BY SULPHURIC ACID.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Khan Bahadur Pheroze Hoshung Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Ramchandra Mallapa and Chunguna, woman, were charged with causing hurt to Succaram Malloo, by injuring his right eye, by means of pouring sulphuric acid on his face. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, observed that the accused must be discharged. The second accused was the mistress of the first accused, and there was no doubt that she had carried on an intrigue with complainant Succaram, unknown to the first accused. On the night of the 24th December, she had been to the complainant's room, and not finding him there, she had left word with the neighbours that the complainant should meet her at the corner of the lane. The complainant did not go, and she had to go to his room a second time. But she left him soon as she had to look her own room. At the time the complainant was injured, he simply said that oil was thrown on his face. He did not mention the name of the first accused as the person who threw it. All the witnesses were unanimous on that point. If there was a particle of truth in what the complainant said in his evidence, his Worship had no doubt that the complainant would have mentioned the accused's name at once. The circumstances under which the dastardly act was committed, showed that it would not be easy for the victim to identify his assailant, for it was a dark night, the street lamp burnt at a distance of ten yards from the place that the complainant was standing. The person, whoever he was, approached from behind and the acid was thrown all at once, completely taking the victim by surprise. No evidence had been adduced beyond the fact that the second accused had asked the complainant to accompany her a part of the way, and then wait there till her return from her own room. She was long in returning, and during the interval the hurt was caused in the manner described. His Worship regretted that though a very serious crime had been committed in the street of Bombay, yet it must go unpunished. But with the evidence before his Worship, his duty was clear, and he must discharge the accused.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TELANG and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

AN OFFENCE AGAINST THE FOREST ACT.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* ANTAJI KESHAV TAMBE.

THIS was a reference to the Court by Mr. A. Cumine, District Magistrate of Ratnagiri, in a case in which Antaji Keshav Tambe was convicted, on the 5th May last, by Mr. Ballaji Vishnu Joshi, Second Class Magistrate of Jahugur, of having cut down without permission, two teak trees belonging to Government, contrary to section 76 of the Indian Forest Act of 1878, and sentenced him to four days' simple imprisonment. Mr. R. S. Vassudev appeared for the Crown ; the accused being represented by Mr. G. K. Deshmukh.

In delivering his decision on the reference Mr. Justice Telang said : In this case the accused was charged with having committed an offence under section 47 (c) of the Indian Forest Act by cutting down some trees in what is admitted to be his Khoti Khasgi land in contravention of the rules made by Government under the Indian Forest Act. The section of the Act as well as the Rules referred to relate in terms to trees belonging to Government, and in order to convict the accused the Court must be satisfied that the trees cut down by the accused were the property of Government. It was argued in the first instance by the learned Government pleader, as we understood him, that if he could show that there was some reasonable ground for the claim made on behalf of Government to the trees in question that would be sufficient justification for the Government "notification" whereby the trees have been declared to be the property of Government, and that the Magistrate would be justified and even bound to accept such notification as proof of the declared ownership in such a case as the present. We must express our entire dissent from this view. The offence is only committed as we have seen, under the express terms of the Act and Rules, when the trees cut are the property of Government. And in this case as in any other, where the same issue arises, the Court before convicting is bound to satisfy itself of Government proprietary right in the usual modes and by means of the usual materials recognised in courts of justice. The declared opinion of the Executive Government, merely as such, can have no more weight with the Court than that of the humblest of her Majesty's subjects. On the other side it was similarly argued, that if the accused could show that he had reasonable grounds to believe that he must cut the trees in question, he ought not to be convicted of a criminal offence. The answer to that argument is clear. The law which the Courts have to apply in this case says nothing about belief or reasonable grounds for belief. The Act of cutting the trees is itself an offence. Whatever the belief of the man who cuts, if the trees are proved to be, in truth, the property of Government. The question which must be determined in this case is whether the trees cut down by the accused were or were not the property of Government. No special evidence has been given in the case bearing on this point, and both sides have rested their respective contentions on the general rules applicable to trees growing on land of the kind to which the land of the accused belongs. The learned Government pleader has broadly argued that in no case has a Khot any right to the soil, or to the trees growing upon it, unless he affirmatively proves such a right. He relies on the decisions at . . . . . We are very far from being certain that the authorities referred to really lay down such a sweeping proposition, without reference to the onus of proof in each particular case. And in the present case, as will be seen further on, we could not decide against the accused on the strength of any such wide presumption. Nor can we hold that section 37 of the L. R. Code helps the Governmeut, because on the other side it would be necessary to have regard to the presumption of full ownership arising from actual possession and enjoyment which in this particular case appears to have extended over a considerable period. We think that we cannot in this case, give effect to either of these arguments in favour of Government, because we are of opinion that the land here being admitedly the Khoti Khasgi land of the accused, must be deemed to be entitled to the benefit of Dunlop's proclamation by virtue of which the trees then growing and thereafter to be planted on the land became the landholders property free from any rights on the part of Government. Such appears to have been the view of the Court in the case of Surve vs. Collector 8 B. H. C. R. (A. C. J.). 1. and in the absence of any specific evidence in the present case, we think that view must be followed, notwithstanding the observation referred to by the D.M. limiting the effect of that decision which are continued in Sir M. R. Westropp's judgment. We cannot agree with the D.M. in his view that Dunlop's proclamation could be withdrawn by Government in so far as it related to trees planted after its date. The contrary was expressly decided in Surve's case, and in that decision we concur, having regard to the express terms of Dunlop's proclamation. That being the condition at which we have arrived, it is unnecessary to consider the points raised in reference to Bombay Act I of 1865 and Bombay Act 5 of 1879. It is not contended that either of those Acts deprived landholders of any rights already conceded to them. Whether those Acts or either of them would have helped the accused in this case but for the view which we take of the effect of Dunlop's proclamation we need not in this case determine. On the whole, we must reverse the conviction in this case and order the fine to be refunded.

Mr. Justice Fulton said :—The first question which we have to consider is whether the teak trees in dispute were the property of the defendant by virtue of Mr. Dunlop's proclamation. It is not disputed that the land on which they grew was held by the defendant as Khoti Khasgi, but it is contended that such land did not come within the terms of the concession. The proclamation as translated on p. 535 of I. L. R. XII, Bombay, was as follows :— "Whereas the Government has observed that as the former Government used to take the teak, blackwood and other good timber grown on the lands situate in the aforesaid zilla belonging to any person whatever, the people did not take the trouble of raising (such timber trees) ; and (whereas the Government) thinks that it would be to the advantage of all if from this day forth teak, blackwood, or any other kind of good timber trees were raised in the country, it is proclaimed to all the people that the Government has no intention (eye) towards the trees that may be growing on the lands of any person whatever situate beyond the frontiers of the jungles preserved by the Government. . . . that those who may own and may grow hereafter (such trees) may (i. e. have the liberty to) deal with them in any manner they like ; and that no obstruction whatever will be made by the Government to their so doing.)" The Government pleader argued that this proclamation did not apply where the Khot was not proprietor of the soil, and referred as to the remark of Melvill, J., in the judgment in the Collector of Ratnagiri vs. Raghunathrao (P. J.1875, p.324) in which the Khot claimed the trees on land held by him either as Khot or as tenant under the Khoti coparceners :—" It has been decided in R. A. No. 15 of 1869 (and in this decision we concur) that a Khot has no right to cut timber either as Khot or by virtue of Mr. Dunlop's proclamation unless he can prove the grant of a proprietary title in the land of the village," but as pointed out in the Collector of Ratnagiri vs. Antaji Lukshman (I. L. R. XII, Bo. p. 549) "it may be a question whether this did not carry the ruling beyond what was the intention of the Court as Westropp, Chief Justice, distinctly refrained in his judgment from expressing any opinion upon the general rights of Khots, and what is even more important, referred without disapproval to his decision in the Collector of Ratnagiri vs. Vyankatrao Narayen Surve (VIII, Bo. H. C. R., 1 A.C. J." Turning to this last decision we find that Westropp, Chief Justice, held that the proclamation did apply to timber grown on Khoti, Khasgi or Khoti Nisbut lands. He remarked, "it also appears that the land on which the timber was cut was either Khasgi or Khoti Nisbut land in the possession of the plaintiff or his subtenants, and of such land at all events he would be proprietor and not a mere farmer of the revenue if that be the true position of the Khot in respect of ordinary khoti lands." The learned Government pleader while not disputing that the land on which the timber in the present case stood was Khoti Khasgi land both at the time of the proclamation in 1823, and up to the present date, maintained that the defendant was not the proprietor of the soil and referred us to the decision of the Penal Code in Nagardas vs. the Sub Conservator of Forests (I. L. R. IV. Bo. p. 264) as showing that he was therefore not entitled under Mr. Dunlop's proclamation to the teak trees growing on it. It seems to us, however, unnecessary to determine whether or not the Khot is the owner of the soil of Khoti Khasgi of which he is in possession. I think that the decisions in R. A. 15 of 1869 and in the Collector of Ratnagiri vs. Lakshman must not be carried beyond what was actually determined, and as suggested by Sargent, Chief Justice, in the last-named case that it is doubtful whether judgments deciding that a Khot is not entitled to the timber on the forest and uncultivated lands can be applied to Khoti Khasgi lands which were in the actual occupation of the Khoti at the time of Mr. Dunlop's proclamation and from which they could not be ousted by Government so long as they paid the assessment due on their Khoti. The correct mode of construction of grants by the Crown or Government is stated by Westropp, C.J., at the top of p. 331 of the P. J. for 1875 as follows :—" Upon a question of the meaning of words the same rules of common sense and justice must apply whether the subject matter of construction be a grant from the Crown or from a subject," and it is always a question of intention to be collected from the language used with reference to the surrounding circumstances. If those guides to a satisfactory construction fail but not otherwise the ancient rule that "if the king's grant can ensue to two intents it shall be taken to the intent that makes most for the king's benefit." Applying this test we have to decide not whether Khots can be said to be the owners of the soil of their Khasgi lands, but whether the language of Mr. Dunlop's proclamation when read by the light of surrounding circumstances is such as to make it clear that he intended it to apply to Khoti Khasgi lands. The circumstances under which the proclamation was issued are explained in Mr. Dunlop's letter to Government No. 5. of the 18th October 1823 (paras. 21 to 29) and of Government's reply thereto No. 1630 of the 1st November 1823 to which by the courtesy of the Chief Secretary we have been enabled to refer. Mr. Dunlop's recommendation which was sanctioned by Government was stated in the last sentence of his letter as fellows :—" I therefore think that the established forests should be retained by Government and with the hope of encouraging the growth of teak that a proclamation should be issued surrendering all the claims asserted by former Governments to teak or other valuable woods and declaring that wherever these may be found beyond the limits of the three forests of Band, and Tordil, and Vinhiri in Sooramboy taluka and of Mhan near Malwan, they shall henceforth be the full and exclusive property of the persons on whose grounds they may grow, who shall be free to cut or dispose of such trees in any way they choose." Whether the proclamation issued in pursuance of the recommendation above expressed gave Khots a right to the valuable timber in forest and jungle lands in Khoti villages may well be doubted. Mr. Dunlop's report of the 31st December 1822 referred to in Mr. Candy's compilation on Khoti tenure shows that he spoke of Wattundar Khoti (v. para. 10) as "purely farmers (of the revenue) and it may, therefore, be improbable that in his proclamation about trees he would in referring to Khots have intended to include in the category of lands "belonging to" them the uncultivated and jungle lands of the village. Accordingly in Appeal 15 of 1869 (P. J. 1875, p. 325) the High Court held that the proclamation did not confer on the Khot the right to trees growing in a Khoti village in respect of which he was unable to prove a proprietorship in the soil, and the decision was confirmed by the Penal Code on appeal (I. L. R. V. Bo. 264). Similarly in the Collector of Rutnagherry v. Antaji Lakshman, I. L. R. Bo. 549, it was held that in the absence of a sanad expressly granting the right to cut timber and the proprietorship in the soil of the village, a Khot had no right to cut timber on the uncultivated and forest land inasmuch as in uncultivated land he had no right of proprietorship which could fall within the contemplation of Dunlop's proclamation. But it seems to me that in regard to Khasgi land of which the Khot was actually in possession it is impossible to say that it was not within the contemplation of the proclamation. The correspondence preceding the issue of this document shows that it was intended to be of wide application, and it is difficult to imagine to what class of lands it was intended to apply if it did not include those of which the Khot was entitled to the permanent occupation so long as he paid the assessment due on the village. It may be said that it would apply to the lands of Darekaris, but it is not easy to suppose that Mr. Dunlop intended to make the concession to these men and not to other classes of permanent occupants, for in para. 52 of his report of 15th August, 1824, he speaks of the lands "belonging to the Khots" and in this expression he must certainly have intended to include Khoti Khasgi lands. The passage which is quoted at the top of p. 14 of Mr. Candy's compilation is as follows :—"In the register surveys, that have at different times been made of the districts under the collectorate the fields belonging to Khasgi or Dharekari ryots are entered in their own names, whereas those belonging to the Khots and cultivated by Ardhelis are entered in the names of the Khots." This extract supports the view that when in his proclamation he referred to lands "belonging to any person" he intended to include those occupied by Khots as their Khasgi, and that he had not in his mind the idea of excluding from its scope all lands excepting those in respect of which valid Sanads could be produced, granting to the holders the proprietary right in the soil. Under these circumstances while aware that it is difficult to reconcile this judgment with that reported in P.J. 1875, p. 324, I think that we ought to follow the decision in the Collector of Ratnagiri vs. Vyankatrao N. Surve (VIII Bombay H. C. R. I. A. C. J.) in holding that Mr. Dunlop's proclamation did grant the right to teak and other forest trees in the Khasgi lands held by Watundar Khots. It is true that it was the intention of that decision not to prejudice the right of Government in any similar case that might subsequently arise to give evidence upon the points on which light had not been shed, but I do not find that in the present case our attention has been called to any facts requiring us to differ from the conclusion arrived at. It is clear, too, that the right to trees having once been conceded could not be withdrawn by the proclamation of 1851, and it seems also manifest that the contention is untenable that the benefit of the first proclamation did not extend to the case of trees planted after its cancellation in 1851. Even though the Khot may not be the proprietor of the soil in Khoti Khasgi lands he is certainly the holder of an interest in it, and that interest having in 1823 been increased by the concession of all trees which he might grow thereafter could not subsequently be reduced by the withdrawal of the right to such trees. Such being my opinion on the first question raised, it is unnecessary to consider whether the second contention on behalf of the defendant that the right to trees had been conferred on him when the Survey Settlement was introduced is maintainable. For the foregoing reasons, then, I concur in setting aside the conviction and directing that the fine, if paid, be refunded.

For the above reasons the conviction was reversed and the fine ordered to be refunded.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

CONCEALING A DEAD BODY.

IMPERATRIX VS. UKA PRAG AND OTHERS.

This was a reference to their Lordships of a case by Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in which the accused were charged with having assisted in concealing a dead body, with a view to screening three other persons, accused of murder, from punishment. The latter (three of the accused in the case before the Sessions Judge) had killed a man named Hari Ratna who was discovered in the company of a wife of one of them late at night, and subsequently all the accused were said to have secreted the body in a temple, where it was subsequently discovered in a very decomposed state. At the trial the jury and assessors found the accused not guilty, but as Mr. Heaton disagreed with their verdict, he made the above reference, being of opinion that only four of the seven accused should be acquitted.

Mr. Justice Candy in giving the Court's decision on the matter said : The evidence of Putali and the confessions of two of the accused leave no room for doubting that the deceased Hari Ratna was killed by the three men whose cases are now before us. We have carefully examined the record and see no reason for suspecting that either Putali or the accused, who seem to have told their stories voluntarily before the arrival of the Chief Constable, were induced by ill-treatment to make the statements which they did. The body seems to have been identified beyond all reasonable doubt by the deceased's brother. The discovery near it of the brass "lota" bearing the name of accused No. 2 has not been explained in the Sessions Court. It is useless to invent a theory, which might possibly be incorrect, to account for this 'lota' being found there, but it is sufficient to say that in our opinion the circumstance does not justify a disregard of the evidence and the confessions above referred to. The way in which the corpse was wrapped up, together with the particular burns that had been inflicted on it, negatives the theory of natural or suicidal death, and sufficiently supports the direct evidence and the confessions so as to make it clear that the deceased died by violence at the hands of others. The point on which we have felt the greatest doubt is whether there was not grave and sudden provocation of a kind to reduce the offence to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The provocation to Aja Mula was certainly grave, but still we think the Sessions Judge was right in holding that it has not been proved that it was of a character so sudden as to extenuate the crime. In the case of Uka Prag and Raya Bogha, it seems difficult to say that there was any provocation at all. On the other hand, it seems that these two men were under the influence of Aja, who was no doubt provoked by the disgrace which the criminal intimacy of his daughter-in-law with the deceased Koli had brought on his family, and due weight must be given to the consideration of this fact in coming to a conclusion as to the appropriate sentence. The accused persons, pleader urged, that we ought not to convict the accused unless we were of opinion that the verdict of the jury was clearly and manifestly wrong. In this view we entirely concur. It would be highly improper on a reference under section 307 to convict an accused person unless the evidence made it perfectly clear that he was guilty and ought undoubtedly to have been convicted. But in the present instance, we think that the evidence is such as to leave no possible doubt as to the guilt of the three prisoners whose cases have been referred to this Court, and as to the erroneousness of the verdict so far as they are concerned. We convict Uka Prag, Aja Mula, and Raya Bogha of murder and under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, sentence them each to be transported for life. As the Sessions Judge agreed with the verdict of the jury as regards accused No. 6 Kana Aja, and with the opinion of the jurors as assessors as regards accused Nos. 4 and 5, Oghad Jasa and Ruda Kasla, they will be acquitted and discharged. The records and proceedings should be returned to the Sessions Court.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Mails for Mauritius and Madagascar close at Durban at eight on Saturday morning the 4th inst.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

THE complaisant Municipal Commissioner, writes the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*, had the chairs and desks removed *instantar* ; but the dais was another matter. He had to ask the architect to remove that. Mr. Stevens, whose previous services to the city should have secured him at least ordinary courtesy, in reply to the Commissioner's blunt direction that he should himself take part in the disfigurement of his hall, wrote a temperate letter, expressing his confidence that any fault which had become apparent could be easily remedied, pointing out that the arrangements condemned were the arrangements that had been deliberately sanctioned, and, in effect, asking for a review of the proceedings at this opening meeting. It must be obvious that Mr. Stevens was entitled to have his remarks placed before the Corporation at once ; but Mr. Acworth absolutely refused to do that. He said he would lay the letter before the Corporation "in due course" (what would the official mind do without that phrase, and the liberties they permit themselves to take with it ?), "but public business is so much in arrears that I prefer to hold it back for some time." This action on the Commissioner's part was as futile as it was manifestly unfair and discourteous. For, of course, the architect sent the correspondence to the newspapers, and the Commissioner will not not now be able to do Jeddart justice on Mr. Stevens. But his action is not to be regretted, in view of the letter in this morning's paper which Mr. Stevens has drawn from him. It is a gem. Confronted with a charge of personal discourtesy, the Commissioner mounts his dais, adjusts his robes, and proceeds to deliver judgment against his rash assailant. Mr. Stevens "ought to have known" this : and "ought to have known" that. The Corporation have a right to arrange the room as they please : and, therefore, Mr. Stevens is not entitled to a hearing, or only to a hearing "in due course," of a matter which affects him as well as them. It is no part of the Commissioner's duty to keep order in debate : and, therefore, apparently it was impossible for Mr. Acworth to say anything on Mr. Stevens' behalf when Mr. Wacha, to Mr. Acworth's great regret, called Mr. Stevens a thumbug. Mr. Stevens "would have been wise" not to have raised these points ; but as he has been so distressingly injudicious Mr. Acworth rules them all against him. With regard to the refusal to acquaint the Corporation with Mr. Stevens' plea for arrest of judgment, Mr. Acworth "does not blame Mr. Stevens for thinking, as he appears to do, that the whole public business of the city is less important than his feelings," But the Budget has to be got through : and discussion of the matter which Mr. Stevens wants attended to "must be left for a time when the Corporation has no more important matter to attend to." I may stop here. It will have been evident that the proceedings at the formal opening of our Municipal Palace had all the grace and dignity which the occasion demanded, as also that our Commissioner knows how to conduct a controversy in a gentlemanly spirit.

The *Rast Goftar* writes :—

"It was natural that Mr. Stevens should feel humiliated by the peremptory action of the Corporation but he had no business to be so angry and excited over it, and he may yet feel that he has made a mistake in forestalling the decision of the Corporation by rushing into print. He has met the impatience of the Corporation by impatience on his own account, which, it is to be apprehended, will only spoil his cause. The Municipal Commissioner was bound to carry out the wishes of the Corporation, and when he requested Mr. Stevens to remove the dais, in accordance with their desire, he ought to have at once complied with it, however distasteful the order might be to him. The hall belongs to the Corporation and not to the architect who is employed by them, and it is for the Corporation to determine what arrangement would suit them best. It must be admitted that in bundling out of doors the beautiful furniture and in importing all the old furniture in its place, they had acted rather precipitately. The arrangement was no doubt ill-suited to the hall, and the difficulty of hearing on the first day is to be partly accounted for by the disposition of the chairs and tables which kept the members in a state of isolation and increased their distances from one another. The arrangement might have been modified without condemning outright the whole of the beautiful and costly furniture as utterly useless. Mr. Stevens scarcely makes a point when he says that the designs of the hall and its interior economy had been hung up for some days in the old Municipal chamber for the members to look at. Their idle gazing at the plans to which their attention was not formally directed, cannot be held to mean that they had carefully seen and approved of them. It would have been a different matter if the Corporation had committed themselves by passing a resolution, approving of the designs. Mr. Stevens defends the acoustic properties of the hall. They are really not so very bad as they appeared to the Councillors at the first meeting. But they are not so perfect as Mr. Stevens would have us believe. Some of the points he has urged in his defence on this point are in themselves sufficient to disprove his assertion. He has to admit the complaint about the difficulty of hearing, but he says that it was because all the doors and windows were open on that day and there was a high wind blowing. Mr. Acworth, who has replied to Mr. Stevens in a very sensible letter to the papers, neatly scores against the architect when he quitely observes that a hall which for the purpose of public debate, requires the closing of doors and a still atmosphere, is far from being perfect in its acoustic properties. It is also not quite correct to say that the spectators standing near the doors and passages were also talking loudly, so as to make confusion worse confounded. Mr. Stevens has made a serious mistake in getting angry over the matter, and still more in exhibiting his wrath in his communication to the papers. He has done injustice to his own professional reputation by supposing that it might have suffered, if the publication of his defence had been delayed for a few days. But in his impatient wrath, he himself thought otherwise, and could not possess his soul in patience, until the Corporation should consider his representation in the regular course of business." We must say we differ entirely from the remarks of our correspondent, continues the same paper. The Corporation, at least that majority of them who voted for the proposition, are, in our opinion, guilty of wanton destruction of the valuable property belonging to the rate-payers. It was little short of Vandalism to huddle up in the corridors and the lobbies costly articles of furniture in the splendid Municipal Hall and to pack off the richly carved dais and other elegant fittings to the highest bidder, all done in hot haste at a half-hour's debate and before all the members could be present at, or could have any intimation of, any such proceedings. Our correspondent is quite mistaken in saying that these fittings and furniture were not sanctioned by the Corporation when they were designed by Mr. Stevens. The latter gentleman is quite correct in his statement that the beautiful designs of the interior of the hall and of the fittings were hung up on the walls in the old Municipal Office and were not only kept open to the admiring gaze of the City Fathers, but they were formally sanctioned by them, and the architect was directed to build and fit up the hall strictly in accordance with those designs. In defending his ominus silence at the debate and his tacit acquiescence in the proposition passed after the debate, Mr. Acworth is technically correct when he says that the hall belonged to the Councillors and the fittings were also theirs with which they had every right to do as they liked. But such is the case on many other occasions, and yet we venture to say, that the Municipal Commissioner has always the right of putting in a good word on all occasions when he has no direct concern, and that his opinion and advice are sought after and esteemed by the members even when he has no immediate interest in the topic discussed. In this case, however, the Commissioner seems to have sided with the majority of the Corporation and held his tongue we think discreetly on purpose, and he would not have surely mended matters had he opened his lips. Mr. Stevens, on the other hand, was quite within his just right when he declined to remove the costly furniture higgledy-piggledy at a moment's notice—furniture which had cost him a lot of trouble and which had taken its makers months in preparing and which had mulcted the city in a good round sum in the defrayal of its expenses. As we said last Sunday, Mr. Stevens has been very harshly dealt with by the Corporation and notwithstanding all the mental equanimity with which our correspondent tries to deal with the subject we do not think he would be less indignant than Mr. Stevens at this sort of treatment if he were a professional man placed in Mr. Steven's position.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Shortness of Breath, Coughs, and Colds.—Thousands of testimonials can be produced to prove the power possessed by these corrective remedies in cases of asthma, incipient consumption, and all disorders of the chest and lungs. The Ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is absorbed and carried directly to the lungs, where, in immediate contact with the whole mass of circulating blood, it neutralises or expels those impurities, which are the foundation of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, and similar complaints. On the appearance of the first consumptive symptoms the back and chest of the patient should be fomented with warm brine, dried with a coarse cloth, and Holloway's Ointment then well rubbed in. Its absorption will subdue advancing symptoms, and baffle this formidable foe.

THE WRECK OF THE "NIEMEN."

THE SHIPWRECKED PASSENGERS AT COLOMBO.

THE "Lady Havelock," bringing the shipwrecked passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer Niemen, which is now lying at the bottom of the sea at a point near Trincomalie, arrived at Colombo on the 27th ult., and the passengers were sent ashore to the various hotels, at which rooms had been booked for them by the local agent of the company (M. Ruinat). They were in a very deplorable condition, scarcely any being possessed of more than just the clothes they stood upright in. Notwithstanding this, however, they were in fairly good spirits, and thoroughly glad that their troubles were at last over for a time. A few of them appeared ill, owing to the long march along a hot and difficult road that had to be traversed from the point where the shipwrecked ones landed to Trincomalie ; but the bulk of them were simply suffering from fatigue due to the unusual exertion they had undergone and they may be trusted to be all right again in a few days. The most serious case of illness was that of Mr. Warne, the English pilot who always travels on the Niemen—bringing her down the Hooghly, and taking her up again on the way back. He went through a great deal in the course of the events of Saturday and Sunday last, and somehow or other injured one of his legs, with the result that very acute inflammation set in, and he will have to lay up for a time, complete rest being necessary. The women were in better spirits and health than one would have expected under the circumstances ; and, on the whole, the ladies appear to have behaved extremely well throughout.

The passengers and crew of the Niemen numbered over 130, thirty-six of these being passengers. The officers and passengers were brought ashore and quartered at different hotels, while the crew were accommodated at the Metropolitan Hotel, very comfortable arrangements being made for all of them.

It has already been explained that the wreck of the Niemen took place owing to the breaking of her main shaft, though how the fracture of the shaft caused the vessel to sink is still more or less a matter of conjecture. Nothing wrong was noticed until, at 9-45 on Saturday morning, the 21st, the tail-end of the shaft snapped, and then all on board heard and felt three very hard thumps astern. It is presumed that when the shaft broke the propeller canted up, and these thumps were the blades of the propeller crashing into the stern of the vessel. Anyway, there was at once a terrific rush of water into the steamer, and the engines were stopped on the instant. The rush of water into the vessel continuing, the Captain decided to beach the vessel, the shore being only 6 or 7 miles off, and he accordingly headed her for the land, making for the shore under sail, assisted by a slight north-east wind. At a little after 2 o'clock the anchor was let go about three-quarters of a mile from the beach, and the vessel came to an anchor in 5 fathoms of water. Then all the passengers' baggage was brought up and stacked on the poop ready to be sent on shore ; while at 3 p.m. a boat was sent ashore in charge of the second officer with a Commissaire, to proceed to Trincomalie and report the occurrence, and to make the necessary arrangements for the passengers to come on later. There was, however, a very strong current and a heavy surf, and the boat capsized, though no lives were lost. This experience, however, induced the Captain to think it prudent not to land the passengers then, and dinner took place in the saloon that evening.

THE LAST MEAL ABOARD.

Most of the passengers partook of dinner, though all the time the water in the ship was rising, and the ship was getting lower every minute. After the dinner the passengers were all put on the poop so as to be out of the way of the incoming water. A fresh wind sprung up from the North-East, and the waves after a few hours broke over the quarter-deck of the ship ; and as she had begun to ground the commandant considered it better to disembark the passengers. For this purpose boats were got ready, there being in all five boats available. Into the first one were put the ladies. These were Mrs. Hooper and her two children,—quite small infants—Mrs. Osenger, wife of the M. M. Company's agent at Madras ; Mrs. Worthington, and Miss Atkinson and Mr. Hooper. The other boats were filled as far as they could be with the remaining passengers and crew, nearly all those who belonged to the ship being able to find seats in the boats. The only ones left on the Niemen were the commandant, the chief officer, Mr. Warne, the pilot, the boatswain, two stewards, and two lascars. The work of getting this lot into the boats was quickly performed, and was done without much confusion, the boats being easily reached by the passengers, who to get into them had only to clamber over the poop awnings, the vessel having sunk that far by this time.

A DREADFUL NIGHT.

The passengers and crew once in the boats, there followed a night that few of those who experienced it will forget. It was 8 o'clock by the time all were in the boats, and, being warned by the experience of the boat that had capsized previously, Capt. Frager gave orders to the officers in charge of the boats that they were not to attempt to land that night, but to remain by the ship all night, showing lights occasionally. Shortly after the boats had been filled, those remaining on board were driven to the fore-rigging, and here they spent the night, the waves all night long breaking heavily over the ship at the forward end and amidships. The Captain and men in the rigging burned blue lights occasionally, and a passenger told our reporter that a more weird scene than that which was presented every time the blue lights showed could hardly be imagined. There was the handful of men clinging to the rigging, which was all that could be seen above the water, and then there were the boats full of human beings floating on the dark waters around, while away in the distance the white surf could be observed breaking on the beach. All this could be seen in the glare of the blue light, while over and above all was the roar of the waves as they broke over the ship. All present realised the awfulness of shipwreck.

LANDING THE PASSENGERS : THE DEATH OF MRS. OSTRINGER.

Next morning at dawn all the boats proceeded to land their passengers ; but the boat containing the ladies unfortunately capsized, and all in it ran a narrow chance of drowning. They were saved by

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
31, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd Day of February, at 2 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms.
5 cases each containing 60 pieces Chints.
60 bales printing papers.
6 cases codliver oil.
1 case Boot paste.
3 boxes Punch Liquor.
50 cases Swiss condensed milk
On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser—Hajee Ebhram Fukeer Mahomed.—
1 case Pocket Lanterns.
On account of the defaulting indentor—Joosub Hajee Geega.
1 case Boot lace.
On account of the defaulting indentor, Cassum Saccoor.
1 case spissors.
An invoice of rich table glassware, containing soda and 3½ tumblar. port, sh rry and clar t glass, Finger basins.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co
Bombay, February 3, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantit of gre and coloured piece-goods.
By order of the Executor of the late Mr. Edward Rebatsek, a few articles of furniture, books, &c ; also by order of Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, administra or of the estate of the late Bai Merbai, widow of Cursetjee Ho musjee Battliwalla, deceased, consisting of black wood and to kwood furn ture, such as cupboards, chairs, wri ing tables, bedstead, bookshelves, &c.
1 Mahogany grand square Piano, the property of a Gentleman going up-country.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 strong-built second-hand victoria with removeable coach box.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in capital order.
1 strong-b uilt palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong fine seat d barouche in good order.
1 handsome strong cee spring Landau with grey Arab horse and harness.
The property of Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, gone home.
1 second-hand English built barouche in very good order, by Windower.
1 second-hand circular fronted brougham.

On TUESDAY, the 14th February, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome te kwood an blackwood french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square Piano, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of R. GRITZ, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome te kwood an blackwood french-polished household furniture, best plateiware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square Piano, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hang ng kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of R. GRITZ, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, February 3, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Work.
A quantity of millsawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.
In lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, one sweet-toned mahogany semigrand Pianoforte by Collard and Collard, one handsome 18-stops American organ, a large English-made cooking stove, English-made brass bedstead, tiger cage, Hink's lamps, pictures, rifle, Kangaroo, Safety Bicycle, etc., the property of W. PURVIS, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KOOMBARWADA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Gangbai, widow and executrix of the will of the late Thacker Lakhamsey Ookerda, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Hirjee Mehta and Nayabhai Hurjee (Insolvents) in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of May, 1889, and in the indenture of further charge, dated respectively, the 31st day of July, 1889, and 4th day of June, 1890, the following landed property, viz :—
All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Koombarwada, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 328 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2358, new No. 9910, old Survey Nos. 195, 223, and 5, and new Survey No. 4937, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C. ward Nos. 7667, and Street Nos., 205, 203, and bounded on the east by the Koombarwada Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Raja joy, and on the south by the property of Darya Poonja, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, or to the undersigned.

HANDSOME CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auctio n at their rooms to close account.
1 English-built park phae on with moveable coach box.
1 English-built buggy by Silk and Son.
1 English-built mail phaeton by Kesterton.
1 strong-built victoria.
1 strong office shigram with a grey arab horse, quiet and fast, and a set of harness.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey white and colored piece-goods and the following :—
1 mahogany French Billiard table.
1 four-light billiard-lamp.
1 mahogany Semi-grand Pianoforte.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Souza and Fernandez.
40 Hogsheads of Dawson's Beer.

AT 2 P.M.

1 grey Arab horse, about 15 hands, believed to be sound, goes in harness and saddle, fast mover.
1 bay Arab horse 14½ high, 5 years old, goes in harness and saddle, fast mover.
1 new strong built victoria on Cee springs.
1 strong serviceable open carriage.
1 handsome double seated brougham.
1 light serviceable dogcart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, February 3, 1893.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months ..... Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
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STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertica boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded fines; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

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TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.
SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.
The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

FLOOR CLOTH.
PRINTED FLOOR CLOTH or "Farsh," is made by the EL-GIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in many Colours and Designs and of Superior Quality.
PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

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INCINERATOR AND REFUSE BOILER FURNACE.
MR. B. R. HARRINGTON is prepared to undertake the ERECTION of INCINERATORS to burn NIGHT-SOIL and TOWN REFUSE of one, two or more Furnaces, in Towns and Stations.
To set up Boilers over Refuse Furnaces capable of performing any required duty, simply with refuse as fuel, and to sink deep wells, and fix up Pumping Engines and Machinery, or lay Water Pipes, &c.
For further particulars, address :
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GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.
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Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
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AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)
I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. higher in London yesterday, at 98½ ; and French Rentes in Paris advanced ¾ per cent. to 97½, pointing to a subsidence of the political uneasiness induced by recent events in Egypt, and the position of the Government in Paris. Silver in London was 1-16d. lower, at 38⅝d. per oz. ; and in New York, the metal declined in value ⅜ cent per oz., say to 83¼ cents, with demand Exchange on London still quoted at 4·87¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 512,000 ounces of Silver yesterday at 83·50 cents. At the weekly biddings for Indian Council remittances yesterday, 48¾ lakhs of Bills out of the 60 lakhs offered were placed, at 1s. 2 23-32d., Calcutta taking 41½ lakhs, Bombay 4 lakhs, and Madras 3¼ lakhs ; and 9¼ lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta, and a lakh each on Bombay and Madras were also allotted at 1s. 2¾d. The rate obtained for the Bills was thus 1-32d. less than that of the previous Wednesday's regular allotments, and 1-16d. below that of the extra Bills placed meantime. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 2¼d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening ; Surats quiet ; and Arrivals dull ; the Sales having increased to 12,000 bales but without any East Indians. Spot quotations were quite unchanged ; but Americans Arrivals were partially 1-64d. higher, the new quotations being 5 3-64d. for February-March deliveries, and 5 9-64d. for June-July. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

There was no further movement in New York in spot Cotton yesterday, 9 7-16 cents having been still named ; but Futures for May were quoted at 9·57 cents, the last quotation for April having been 9·43 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 12,000 bales ; and we give below for comparison the figures for the present season, and those for the two previous years to date :—

	1893	1892	1891.
Wednesday's Receipts...	12,000	22,000	21,000
Four days' do. ...	62,000	118,000	114,000
Since 1st Sept. 1892. ...	4,003,000	5,504,000	5,351,000

Very little has been done in Cotton here again to-day, and the tone of the market has remained quiet ; but prices have advanced Re. 1 per candy, all round. Exporters have bought only 100 bales of ready new Bengals, at Rs. 220 ; and 100 Khundwa, at Rs. 245 ; while the Mills have taken 475 bales made up of 100 each of ready new Khundwa, at Rs. 245 ; Malegaum Ginned, at Rs. 228; and Oojein, at Rs. 230 ; and 50 each of Compta, at Rs. 212 ; Damergaum, at Rs. 257 ; and 75 old Barsee, at Rs. 217 per candy.

This morning's telgraphic news from the Cotton districts is of a favourable tenor, bright, seasonable weather—though severely cold in some parts—having set in again over the whole of the area. At Broach, the pods on the plants were bursting, and picking had become general, as it also had in the Bhownugger district of the Dholleraa circle, while at Wadwan and Dhollera, in the same circle, the plants, in parts, were ready for picking.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, a small export business having been done in the former, and a moderate one in the latter ; but prices are quite unaltered, all round.

The Receipt of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,151	bales.
Wheat	12,559	cwts.
Linseed	2,320	„
Rapeseed	2,517	„
Gingelly	9,929	„
Groundnuts	14,761	„
Castorseed	2,618	„
Rice	11,247	„

FREIGHTS are quiet and rather lower. Business has been done for Marseilles, immediate shipment, at 12s. 6d. per ton, for Seeds and Groundnuts ; and to the same port, for late March shipment, at 14s. 3d. per ton, for Seeds, Wheat, and Cotton. The Steamer "St. Regulus," for March-April loading, has been fixed at 15s. 3d. per ton for one picked port, with option to two Italian ports, at 15s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2⅜d. for Demand, and at 1s. 2 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits ; but before long, 1s. 2 13-16d. became the rate for the latter, and, though the quotation for Bank Telegraphic remained at 1s. 2 11-16d., 1s. 2 23-32d. was refused for Demand, and we heard of a fair amount of Credits being placed at the above quotation for February-March delivery ; but, at the close, the tone was a shade firmer, and quotations as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 11-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 21-32 to 11-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 23-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2 13-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·55⅜d.	„

The usual weekly official Return, relating to Silver at the Mint, gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 25th Jan., 1893 ..... Rs. 63,00,000
Add—Silver received during the week ..... „ 30,82,000
Rs. 93,82,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week ..... „ 31,03,000
Rs. 67,79,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals ..... „ 62,19,000
Rs. 1,29,98,000
Last week ..... „ 1,26,25,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day was the monthly settling day for time bargains in Fours, and the market gave way a little from last evening's closing rates, accounts still open having been closed at 105⅜, which was also the final rate for Money ; the 27th instant account having declined to 105¼, at which there were sellers at the close.

SHARES have remained quiet and the only changes which we have to note this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 in Colaba Land and Mill shares ; and of Rs. 15 in David ; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Oriental ; of Rs. 20 in Manockji Petit ; and of Rs. 25 in Luckmidas, at our revised quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, FEB. 2.

Thursday's reports show a brisk recovery of pressure in Baluchistan and a brisk fall in Rajputana and the Punjab, elsewhere the changes are small. The pressure is highest in North-West India, and lowest in Travancore and South of the east of the bay. Calms are reported very generally and where winds are reported the directions are variable. The temperature has risen in Burma, a large part of North-West India, and West Peninsula, but fallen elsewhere. The mean ranges from eighty degrees at Tinnevelly, and Cuddapah to forty-two at Rawalpindi. The mean slightly exceeds the normal average in Madras but below in all other Provinces. An abnormal deficiency ranges from one degree in Burma to seven degrees in the Punjab. The highest maximum reported is ninety-three at Cuddapah. Slight rain and snow is reported from the extreme North-West, but the weather is generally fair and settled.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd Feb., 1893.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	..	16
Teheran	2	2	49 p.m.	...	16
Suez	2	2	55 p.m.	..	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 2nd Feb., 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	28	..	4
„ Kurrachee	..	11	...	1
„ Madras	..	16	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 1st February, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·851
Temperature of the Air	73·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·5
Dew Point	57·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·598
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	79·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	62·0
General Directions of Wind*	N, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	226

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BEALE—February 2, Rev Edward H Beale, S S J E Funeral at St. Peter's Church, at 4-30 p.m. to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BOVILL—WISHART—January 28, at Christ Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev G H Westcott, Owen Vallance Bovill, son of James Henry Bovill, Sydenham, Kent, to Winnie Todd, daughter of Rev James Wishart, M A, Prenton, Cheshire.
KENTISH—FELL—January 30, at St. Paul's Cathedral, George Colville Arden Kentish, of Zarunteo Tea Estate, W Doars, elder son of the late Rev J G Kentish, Wigton Hall, Cumberland, to Margaret, third daughter of the Rev James A Fell, of Knneels, Cumberland and Lismore, Argyleshire.
YOUNG—FILGATE—January 23, at Christ Church, Mozufferpore, by the Rev H Moore, cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev J Richardson, George Brook Young, of Khan Mirzapore, Tirhoot, to Anna Georgina Filgate, of La Becassiere, Dinan, France.

DEATH.

POOLE—January 23, at St Thome, Kathleen Beatrice, infant daughter of Mr and Mrs H C Poole, aged 27 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1893.

THIS suggestion, which we lately ventured on that it might be worth while to allay the apprehensions of the border tribes and of the Afghans themselves, will no doubt appear very strange to certain contemporaries, who are even now writing that the time has come to end or mend the Amir by armed force. It has even been asserted in express terms that it would be better to compel the Amir to take sides at once with the Russians than permit him to meddle with the petty Chiefs beyond the strict limits of his own territory—limits which are drawn by these slapdash politicians with remarkable sharpness on imaginary maps. If these views represent the ideas obtaining in what is usually called the Forward School, it would be well if the scholars went home for their holidays. We all know what two Afghan Wars—each undertaken with a light heart—cost the country before they were over. The last war, which was budgetted at two millions sterling, cost twenty. The most expert of experts could not guarantee that the next war on a large scale in that region may not cost double the amount. But why talk of war ; or, senselessly take any course calculated to lead to it? We have excellent reason for discounting this sounding of the war drum as wholly unauthorised ; it does not in any way represent the policy or the wishes of the authorities at Simla, or at Calcutta. It is assumed, and even asserted, that the Amir by refusing to receive Lord Roberts' mission has shown his bad faith. But the idea of a mission and a conference originated with the Amir ; he proposed in 1888 that a mission should be sent to confer with him on pending questions of importance. That invitation was renewed, and the Government of India eventually accepted it. The Amir expressed his gratification at the prospect of meeting Lord Roberts. It is true that no date had been fixed for the reception of the mission ; but reasons, admitted at the time to be sufficient, were given for postponing a decision on that subject. The Government of India have never sought to press the mission on the Amir ; if he now sees, or fancies he sees, grounds for reconsidering his proposal for a conference, why should that be made a matter of complaint against him! Probably the Amir who desires to confer with Lord Roberts whom he knows personally and esteems as a soldier, will fix the date for the interview when he understands that his Excellency leaves India at the end of March. It is always bad policy to go in advance of proofs, and impute bad faith where none may be intended. There is not a tittle of evidence to support the charge that Abdur Rahman has sent an envoy to negotiate with the Russians and come to an agreement with them about the Pamirs. Every fact we know, every probability, forbids credence to such a canard.

Sir Lepel Griffin in his *Fortnightly Review* article on the Amir whom he knows well, states his belief that the attempts made by the Russians to enter into closer relations with him have been met with extreme coldness. He is satisfied that the Russian Government fully understand that in the eventualities of the future the Amir will be on the side of the British, and will see no attractions in an alliance with the power which has absorbed Khiva, Khokand, and Bokhara. Sir Lepel shrewdly points to the real significance of the report, telegraphed from Berlin to the *Times* that the Russians had supplied the Hazaras with guns, and thus obliged the Amir to strengthen the forces operating in their country by 8,000 men ; that rumour shows that the continental opinion is that the Russians are disposed to help the enemies of the Amir. We happen to know from another source that the Amir is not only unfriendly but rude towards such Russians as endeavour to get into communication with him. This is in accordance with his character ; he is frank and outspoken to brutality. Sir Lepel Griffin testifies that at the first interview, held when he was a moneyless adventurer, and his future was possibly to be decided on the occasion, "he was so far unlike his countrymen that he seemed too proud to lie or equivocate even to obtain an advantage for himself." He did not say a word against the Russians, or profess any enmity towards them, though he might have supposed that he would thereby make himself agreeable to an Englishman. He spoke on every point under negotiation "with a directness and vigour which bore the impress of truth, and from that day to this," writes Sir Lepel, "I have never found in his policy anything inconsistent with the assurances he gave us previous to his accession." It is surely worth while to pause and consider before alienating an ally of this stamp. With equal penetration Sir Lepel refuses to attach any importance to the exaggerated versions of every incident on the Afghan frontier which are so freely circulated—incidents which are nothing new and have no real significance. There are many soldiers and military diplomatists, he says truly enough, who are anxious for a forward policy, and it is for a strong Government to keep in check those gallant spirits who, as Lord Dufferin expressed it, are always straining in the leash.

Sir Lepel Griffin points out, as we have done more than once, that too much has been made of the action taken by the Amir, with a view to extend his influence over the tribes and khanates lying between his territories and the British border. What he has done is capable of explanation without imputing to him a desire to act in an hostile spirit. When we declare offhand that the whole region up to what we regard as Afghan territory, is undoubtedly within the British sphere of influence, we forget that until Runjit Singh expelled the Afghans from Kashmir seventy years ago, it was Afghan, and that but a short time before the Punjab itself was Afghan. The loss of a pitched battle in 1836, cost the Afghans Peshawar. Sir Lepel very reasonably urges that in sentiment and tradition the Amir has a direct connection with the Punjab and he doubtless considers that the Pathan tribes on the border which are of his race and creed should be counted as his subjects. As a matter of fact, the tribes in question have always been more or less independent, and it is the opinion of many persons well-acquainted with frontier politics that it would be a wiser policy to preserve their independence than to subject them either to our rule or allow them to be absorbed in Afghanistan. There can be no doubt that we have led the way in a policy, the aim of which is to bring their traditional independence to a close, and it is not to be wondered at if the Amir thinks that he ought to forestall us where he can. That he is not irreconcilably hostile is shown by the circumstance that he invited the Government of India to send a force into the Kurram Valley to maintain order against a free-booter who was giving trouble there a year ago. We took him at his word, and he has found that having invited us into the Valley, our officers have now claimed Bundelkhand, a village on the further bank of the boundary river which he considers indubitably Afghan, and had sent a detachment to occupy. The detachment was ordered off, and the village is occupied by a British detachment instead. This Bundelkhand incident has been made the pretext of much indignant denunciation of the Amir's unreasonableness, and of his disposition to take greater umbrage at our advance on his southern frontier than at that of the Russians on the Pamirs. All we know of what happened on the Pamirs is that the Amir's officer struck the intruding Colonel Yanoff and was immediately killed—with fifteen or twenty of his soldiers—by a volley from the Cossacks. Had the Afghan Officer sent to occupy Bundelkhand acted in a similar manner to that of his brother officer, who met the Russian Colonel, what an outcry we should have heard from Allahabad and Lahore!

WITH reference to certain comments of the Anglo-Indian Press on the result of the Finsbury election petition it may be interesting to mention that when Captain Penton recognised the futility of carrying the matter any further it was by no means clear how the numbers stood. It has been assumed that the votes recorded for the respective candidates were at this stage equal, an assumption that formed the basis of the ingenious attempts of Lord Salisbury's nephew, Mr. Cecil, and another young gentleman of the long robe to prove that Mr. Naoroji is not a legally-constituted member of Parliament. On this point neither Mr. Naoroji nor his friends have the slightest doubt, and they are rather amused at the evidence recently afforded of the credulity of the junior bar. Owing to the dilatoriness of one of the officials of the High Court the preparations for the examination of all the votes were somewhat backward. The chances are that if all the ballot papers had been scrutinised Mr. Naoroji might have had a larger majority than five. We shall now never know precisely how the figures stand, unless the Judges who tried the petition are better informed that the legal representatives of the two parties think it necessary to announce in their report to Mr. Speaker. A Liberal meeting which was to be held in Clerkenwell, the other day, was primarily for the purpose of conveying the thanks of Mr. Naoroji's Indian admirers to the electors, but, occurring as it did within a few days of the opening of Parliament, it would have been of general political importance, provided the Marquis of Ripon, as a member of the Cabinet, had been permitted by his chief to throw any light on the work of the new session. The resolution referring to Mr. Naoroji's return adopted at the Allahabad Congress is to be presented to the free and independent electors of Finsbury by Sir William Wedderburn as Chairman of the British Committee of the Congress. In order to add picturesqueness to the occasion the addresses sent from India were to be taken charge of by young natives belonging to each presidency and province, care being taken to see that each of the great races is represented. Mr. Naoroji is the most indefatigable of Parliamentarians. He has promised to go to the Birkbeck Debating Society, and open a discussion on 'the Material Condition of India,' and later in the same week he will assist at the meeting in Liverpool of the National Liberal Federation, the caucus, as it is called by Anti-Gladstonians. On this occasion we shall not hear much of the claims of the Indian reformers to a place in the Liberal programme. The manner in which the impetuous Mr. A. O. Hume was closured at the Newcastle Conference has probably put an end to the dreams of Congresswallas that they had only to mention their wants to be received with open arms by the wire-pullers of Parliament-street. They have learnt that Mr. Schnadhorst is not so easily caught as they imagined. The organizer of the victory told our London correspondent a year or two ago that his great ambition was to see India. Some day, perhaps, we may see him in our midst. It would be distressing to a school of Liberal politicians if Mr. Schnadhorst, after travelling in the Eastern Empire should, like his quondam friend, Mr. Chamberlain at the end of his stay in Egypt, avow himself a convert to Jingoism.

SIR ROBERT BALL who has done more perhaps than any other astronomer to popularise the study of the firmament showed in a few brief sentences, at his recent lecture at the Royal Institution, how utterly absurd it was to attempt to communicate with Mars. If, said he, it was desired to signal to Mars they would require a flag about the size of all Ireland on a flag-staff of proportionate dimensions, and if when they waved it a Martian astronomer happened to be looking in this direction he would exclaim "Someone down below there is doing something or other." Of course no serious proposal to signal with a flag was ever made, but the probable measure of success likely to attend an attempt by any other means, seems to be fairly indicated. Sir Robert Ball's extraordinarily original descriptions and the comparisons he institutes by way of bringing home to his readers scientific discoveries they might not otherwise be able to realise, have added greatly to his popularity as a lecturer, and by arousing greater interest than had ever been attempted by his predecessors seem to forerun a revivification of astronomical research, the results of which it is impossible to gauge. Before Sir Robert Ball's day comparatively little had been done to bring the study within the reach of the young. The facts were flatly given and the text-books intensely pedantic. Sir Robert Ball's juvenile lectures and his papers prepared at the instance of the Gilchrist Trust prepare the way for the more serious study by giving the youthful mind something that it can grasp and build upon. No happier method could have been adopted than that by which he sought the other day to impress upon his hearers the distance from the earth of the stars, than his calculation of the time it would take to communicate with them by electric telegraph. In little more than a second a message could reach the moon ; to reach the sun, eight minutes ; and to Alpha Centauri, three years. Further he explained there were some stars so far distant from the earth that if the news of Wellington's victory at Waterloo had been flashed to them on that memorable day those tidings would not yet have reached them ; nay there were some that the news of the Norman conquest, even had it been possible to wire, would not yet have been received, nor yet could the glad tidings of the first Christmas in Bethlehem have reached them had it been possible to telegraph it on that day. There may be some objection to scientific facts being dealt with in so sprightly a fashion, but the administration of mental pabulum to the young in this form is calculated to be easier of digestion and to inculcate a desire to drink deeper at the Pierian spring.

THE efforts of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture in the Central Provinces to encourage roadside arboriculture do not seem so successful as he could wish. And he mentions as an instance of the spirit in which the matter is taken up the dictum of the Secretary of the Wardha District Council, who declares it would not be advisable for the Council to plant new avenues when there are already so many trees to be maintained at so large a cost. An expression of opinion so emphatic naturally leads to investigation, which serves to show that as a matter of fact the Council spent only two hundred and forty-two rupees and realised an income of three hundred and eight rupees. The Commissioner retaliates with the suggestion that orders be issued obliging District Councils to spend each year a sum which shall at least equal the receipts. During last year in accordance with a proposal of the Chief Commissioner the aid of private persons in planting was sought, and though there were many districts in which it was found very difficult to induce them to do so, there were many others who were willing and even anxious. In Betul, for instance, no less than twenty-five thousand mango-trees had been planted on private lands, two-thirds of them being the property of ryots. In many cases they have planted trees on the land of others. The Commissioner of Settlement suggests the grant of certificates entitling the planters of the trees to sanads as soon as the trees shall establish themselves. Generally the efforts of the administration to establish and maintain roadside avenues are discouraging, and no hope of an extension of the great avenues, dating from the early days of British administration, is held out. But the Chief Commissioner believes that if villages are systematically encouraged to plant, and sanads are promptly given so as to secure to them the permanent usufruct there will be a speedy and perceptible improvement within the course of the next few years. That may or may not be, for as the Commissioner of Settlements shows systematic encouragement is a very slow as well as a tiresome process in which it is very difficult to make headway, considering the indifference of the people to their own true interests.

THE Thakore of Mahlia has been suspended by order of Government on groun

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FALL IN THE RUPEE.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Sir Seymour King gave notice that he would ask whether the Government of India and Lord Kimberley had considered the case of the Civil and Military servants of the Crown in India, who were suffering by the depreciation of the rupee, and whether the official rate of exchange for 1893-94 between England and India had yet been fixed, and what it is. Also whether Lord Kimberley intends to offer compensation by fixing a special rate of exchange for family remittances and absentee allowances or otherwise to European Civil and Military servants for the loss owing to the fall in exchange. He also calls attention to the probable injurious results to the Civil and Military services of the Indian Government, owing to the failure to provide compensation for the reduction of salaries by the fall in the value of the rupee, and will move for a Select Committee of enquiry into the matter.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

In consequence of the large number of Amendments to the Address it is considered improbable that Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill will be brought forward until the week after next.

THE BRITISH FORCE IN EGYPT.

Unless General Walker requires their services, it is probable that the Black Watch will remain on board the troopship Himalaya at Alexandria, until the arrival of the troopship Tyne, with the South Wales Borderers, and then proceed to Mauritius.

LOCK-OUT IN WALES.

Notice to terminate their contracts has been issued to sixty-five thousand miners in South Wales, owing to a dispute regarding the sliding scale.

AN OVERDUE STEAMER.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of China from Yokohama has arrived at San Francisco and reports having seen nothing of the liner City of Pekin, which is a week overdue at San Francisco. A tug boat has accordingly been sent in search of her.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 1

H. I. M. the Czar is personally pressing for the completion of the Siberian Railway.

ILLNESS OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

MADRID, FEB. 1.

His Majesty the King of Spain is ill with scarlet fever.

THE BANKING SCANDALS IN ITALY.

ROME, FEB. 1.

The Italian Government have applied to the Chamber of Deputies for authority to prosecute Signor Dezerbi, one of the Deputies in connection with the banking scandal here.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE RECONSTITUTION OF THE COUNCILS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

Before the beginning of business before the Legislative Council to-day H. E. the Viceroy made an important statement on the reconstitution of the Councils. He said that the changes introduced by the new Act had reference to the constitution of the Councils and their functions. The Act provided for an increase in the number of additional members, and conferred on H. E. the Viceroy the power of regulating the conditions under which the members are to be nominated. As regards functions the enlarged Councils Act gave them the right of discussing the annual financial statement and of addressing questions to Government. The clauses contain provisions authorising heads of local Governments to make similar rules, provided the rules made under the Act by the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors shall be submitted for approval and sanction to the Governor-General in Council, while the rules made by the latter were subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State. His Excellency stated that the local Governments have been communicated with a view to framing regulations for the nomination of additional members. Rules also are prepared in regard to the discussion of the financial statement and asking of questions in the Council. The matter was a difficult one and necessitated much correspondence, as it was desirable that the rules should be framed in an uniform spirit and in accordance with the general principles accepted by the Parliament when the Act was passed. Proposals were submitted home in October last. His Excellency hoped that the new rules would be brought into operation this session, but he has learnt last week that in consequence of legal difficulty with reference to the appointment of additional members the views of the Secretary of State on the whole question is not likely to be fully known for some time to come. Under the circumstances it was considered desirable to introduce immediately that part of the new procedure with reference to the enlargement of the functions of the Legislative Councils. Permission was asked to do so, and it was readily granted, and from that date the honourable members would have the right to discuss the financial statement and ask questions on matters of public interest. Rules for the discussion of the financial statement lay down that the statement shall be explained in the Council every year, and a printed copy given to each member, that after an explanation has been made each member will be at liberty to offer any observations he may wish to make on the statement, and that the financial member shall have the right to reply and the discussion shall be closed by the President, making such observations if any, as he may consider necessary. H. E. the Viceroy thought this privilege was a very important one, and the right to criticise the financial administration was one which it was impossible to overestimate the value, and he thought it illogical and improper to deny this right,or it should be altogether withheld or altogether conceded. He felt sure that the public and the Government of India would gain by the change. With regard to the asking of questions it was proposed that ordinary six days' notice will be given, and the questions must be so framed as to be merely requests for information, and must not be argumentative, hypothetical, or defamatory. No discussion will be permitted in respect of an answer given to a question. For the present it was proposed to give power to the President to disallow any question on the ground that it could not be answered consistently with public interests. H. E. the Viceroy hoped that it would rarely be necessary to resort to this President's veto. Rules as to questions asked in Local Legislatures will be conceived in the same spirit with two important restrictions. Under the first Members of Council were precluded from asking questions in regard to matters other than those under the control of the Local Government; and under the second on matters which are a subject of controversy between the Governor-General, the Secretary of State, and the Local Governments. No question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, while the answer must be confided to the statement of facts. These were the changes which would come for immediate operation. H. E. the Viceroy considered a very material advance has been made in the direction of the usefulness of the Legislative Councils, even if changes stopped short here.

The last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council for the current Calcutta Session will probably be held in March 30. The Budget will then have been in the hands of the members for a sufficient time to enable them to discuss the financial position.

CAPTAIN HEARSEY'S PETITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 2.

Captain Hearsey has sent a petition to the Government of India with reference to his suit for libel against Sir Auckland Colvin.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Lord Roberts is expected to visit Sir Charles Crosthwaite at Lucknow on the 6th, and will be the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor for a fortnight, afterwards going to Calcutta.

THEFT OF RIFLES AT FEROZEPORE.

With reference to the theft of rifles at Ferozepore, Parshadi Kabari, one of the men in custody, confessed of having got some rifles from the arsenal people. Further inquiry is being made, and startling disclosures may be in store.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, Secretary, Principal Medical Officer with her Majesty's Forces in India, has been appointed to the staff of the Director-General, Army Medical Department, London.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Two vacancies will shortly occur in the Judge Advocate-General's Department. Colonel Mathews, now in England, will retire in March 20, attaining Colonel's allowances. Colonel Tytler will complete his five years' service as Deputy Judge-Advocate-General in April 1. This will leave the 2nd Circle Poona, and the 5th Circle Meerut, vacant.

THE INDIAN BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Conference announced a few days ago as likely to be held in Calcutta to consider the future location of the Indian Bacteriological Laboratory, met on Wednesday at the Secretariat. It consisted of Sir Edward Buck, Mr. Hallen, Mr. Pease (Director of the Bacteriological Survey), and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM IN INDIA.

Lord Hawke's team beat Oudh by an innings and 144 runs. Nine of the Oudh men did not score at all.

FIGHTING IN THE CHIN HILLS.

The column under Captain Pregrave had a sharp work in the Chin Hills. A telegram from Fort White states that after camping for the night at Shwangyan, which had been deserted, the force advanced against a formidable stone and log stockade held by the enemy. The whole column came into action, the main body firing volleys into the stockade from the front while the advanced guards to the pioneers skirmished uphill to the right and opened fire in flanks. The Chins held the position until the Mountain Battery was brought into action which dislodged the enemy from the stockade and the adjacent wood. The Chins, abandoning the position, fled down the hill-side through long grass. The column then advanced to Hele village in two parties. Soon after both the parties became engaged, and acting in concert, turned the position of the whole affair and carried out in a very spirited manner, inflicted a sharp lesson to the Chins, who had many casualties. The column encamped above Hele village. Our casualties were one rifleman of the 1st Burma Regiment severely wounded. The Bridge across the Manipur river has been constructed. The convoys were still fired on, but no casualties reported. The rifleman wounded at Kennedy Peak has since died.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 2

Captain Atkinson heliographs to Sima that hardly any hope remains of the recovery of Lieutenant Master, who was wounded in an engagement with the Kachins, but two detachments from Kukum and Sima respectively have met at Palap. After a heavy fighting on the road all stockades being carried, four of our men were killed and eighteen wounded. Lieutenant Cooke Hurle, Somersetshire Regiment. Intelligence Department, has been slightly wounded The Kachins attacked the transport proceeding from Kudum to Fort Morton and Kumja, and killed 47 mules and wounded 16.

FURLOUGH AND APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, FEB. 2.

The Honorable Surgeon-Major General Pinkerton, Surgeon General with her Majesty's Forces in Bombay will vacate his appointment on the 26th instant on the termination of five years' tour of duty. His place will be succeeded by Surgeon Colonel Turnbull, now Principal Medical Officer in the Sind District, during the absence of Major Curtis.

The Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry goes on furlough to England. His place will be taken by Major Rosseter.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

Mr. Ogden, Chief Auditor and Accountant, Bengal-Nagpur Railway is to be relieved by Mr. Goodfellow. Mr. Ogden temporarily joins the head office of the Public Works Department, Government of India, and then goes to the Indian Midland as Government Examiner of Accounts.

Captain McMicking, R. A., officiates, vice Captain Beaver as Presidency Remount Agent during the latter's absence on furlough.

Major A. C. Wilson, 12th B. C., officiates as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, vice Captain Gordon on the latter acting as second Deputy Secretary, when Colonel Maitland goes on leave.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, FEB. 2.

The festivities, celebrating the marriages of the eldest son and daughter of the Maharaja at Bhownagar, have assembled a large number of European and other guests here. Sir Charles Ollivant and General and Mrs. Beville have arrived. The marriage ceremony of Kumaree Ramba with Kumar Bhavsingji, of Porebunder, was commenced, the bridegroom being represented by a deputation of twenty-nine retainers from Porebunder. It will be completed this afternoon at Porebunder, whither the bride proceeded this morning by a special train. Yesterday the European ladies in camp were invited to the palace to view the bridal gifts and trousseau, valued at nearly two lakhs. On Saturday Kumar Shri Bhavsingji starts with a retinue of twelve hundred to bring home his bride, the daughter of the Chief of Deogad. The festivities are on a large scale, including fire-works, games, athletic sports, dinners, dances, and sight-seeing. The camp is spacious, and excellently arranged.

General Beville has inspected the fine Corps of Lancers of the Imperial Defence Force, which was raised by the Maharaja.

This evening deputations from Kathiawar and Gujerat States assembled to deliver *poshaks* for Kumar Bhavsingji and bride and Kumaree Ramba. Sir Charles Ollivant and Officers of the Agency and guests were present by invitation of the Maharaja.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 2.

The new form of Government for the Hyderabad State was put in operation to-day when the Ministers met under the presidency of H. H. the Nizam at Purana Hawalhi Palace. The Peshkar Rajah Kishen Pershad took over the military portfolio from Nawab Vicar-ul-Oomrah.

The Pamphlet Scandal Case was resumed to-day before Mr. Bosanquet. The Minister Sir Asman Jah on reading over his statement made on commission made several material alterations, and Mr. Nerton, counsel for the defence, has asked that his Excellency should be recalled.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 2.

Mr. F. E. K. Wedderburn, M.C.S., died at Calingapatam yesterday. This is the eighth death in the Madras Civil Service within the past eighteen months.

INDIAN PRINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

The Maharajah of Sunagadh leaves Calcutta to-morrow, and the Maharajah of Patiala on Sunday.

H. E. the Viceroy returns the Maharajah of Rewah's visit to-morrow.

DISTRICT STAFF VACANCIES.

The War Office has ruled that officers not mentioned in despatches are not eligible as District Staff Officers.

THE DUFFERIN FUND.

The annual general meeting of the Countess of Dufferin Fund has been changed from the 16th to the 17th February.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

H. E. the Viceroy receives a deputation from the Currency Association to-morrow morning.

THE ARCHDUKE FERDINAND AT CALCUTTA.

His Imperial and Royal Highness Archduke Franz Ferdinand visited the Mint and Museum to-day, and dined with the Lieutenant-Governor to-night.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, FEB. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 2.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Gwalior left here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 2.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Ballaarat left here, at 4 p. m., to-day.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's, s. s. Mirzapore left here, at noon, to-day, for Bombay.

HONGKONG, FEB. 2.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Ancona left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64⅜
Bar Silver	38⅜

THE NEW FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE following gentlemen have been nominated by his Excellency the Governor as Fellows of the University of Bombay:—

Mr. J. C. Anderson, Barrister-at-law.
Mr. Ganesh Krishna Apte, B.A., L.C.E., (Bombay).
Mr. F. W. Bain, M.A. (Oxon).
Rao Bahadur Thakurdas Kikabhai Dalal, L. M. & S. (Bombay).
Mr. J. F. Fleet, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Mr. Tribhuvandas Kalliandas Gajjar, M.A., B.Sc. (Bombay).
Mr. Jamshedji Jivanji Gazdar, M.A. (Bombay), Barrister-at-law.
Mr. M. J. Jackson, M.A. (Oxon), D.Sc. (London), M.I.E.E.
Mr. Mancharji Kavasji Kanga, M.A., B.Sc., L. M. & S. (Bombay).
Veterinary Captain J. Mills, M.R.C.V.S., and S. H. and A. Society, Scotland.
Reverend Braz de Monte, D.D., D.C.L., of the University of Rome.
Syed Sirajudin Abdul Fattah Moulvi, B.A. (Bombay).
Mr. Pestonji Jamasji Padsha, M.A. (Bombay), Barrister-at-law.
Surgeon-Major J. Parker, M.D.
Mr. Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, M.A., LL. B., (Bombay).
Mr. W. H. Sharp, B.A. (Oxon).
Mr. A. W. Thomson, D.Sc., Glasgow.
Surgeon-Colonel P. S. Turnbull, M.D.
Reverend E. Usteri, S. J.
Mr. Krishnaji Balvant Wagle, M.A. (Bombay).

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING: A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your comments this morning on the remarks I made at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, are founded on a printer's error. No expression of regret escaped from me at the absence of a single burning question to agitate the Chamber last year. What I did say was "It is a comfort to recollect that we have had *but* a single burning question," &c. You take exception also to my remarks that no new development of the currency question had presented itself subsequent to our meeting last September, and add "he forgets that since then the rupee has gone down to an alarming extent," and further on "the rupee is now lower than it has ever been." It is somewhat difficult to remember what has not happened, and to agree to a statement opposed to the fact. In August last, the lowest point touched for demand bank bills on London was 1s 2¼d. in September ⅛ higher, but below 1s. 2 19-32d. exchange has not been in the interval.—Yours, &c.,

A. F. BEAUFORT.

Feb. 2.

THE PARSEE-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As there is a general desire that something should be done to remove the unpleasantness caused among cricketers by the temporary abandonment of the match between the "Presidency" and the "Parsees," I sincerely hope that this letter may bring about the desired end. From the beginning I expressed my regret in the proper quarters, and, though it is now too late to enter into the details of that unfortunate incident, I may say that every effort was made to bring about the match (as some of my English cricket friends know), but owing to illness among some of the leading cricketers and other unavoidable causes it was not possible for me to get together as usual the Parsee team or any other fit team (within the short time at my disposal) to play the Presidency Eleven as arranged. No one regrets more than the team and I do at what has happened, and the great inconvenience and disappointment caused to the Presidency Eleven. I trust that all concerned will forget the unfortunate occurrence in the interest of sport in this city.—Yours, &c., J. M. FRAMJEE PATEL.

Feb. 2.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 1.

10 p.m.	71·0

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

6 a.m.	64·7
10 a.m.	71·9
2 p.m.	78·3
4 p.m.	76·2

HERR JOHANN STRAUSS, the "Waltz King" (says a Vienna telegram) some time back accused the young men of our time of being too lazy to dance, and hence, according to him, large balls are certain failures. Entering more fully into the causes and effects of the change, Herr Strauss said that "young ladies are tired of admiring the professional beauties and popular actresses whom the ball committees endeavour to procure as the stars of the ball-room, and as they know the young men are blases, and the notion that the ball-room is the best matrimonial market has long ceased to deceive parents, the enormously increased cost of ball dresses is shunned by both parents and daughters. The same reason keeps young married ladies from the ball-room. The price of a ball toilette would suffice for a several weeks' summer trip, so that the latter is now preferred. As the first reaction against extravagance, the minuet, which demands a simple graceful toilette, is to be largely introduced during the present Carnival in Vienna.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Budget is not likely to be ready this year before the 20th of March. It will be laid before the Legislative Council probably on the 23rd of March.

LORD ROBERTS has approved of the concentration of the 9th and 13th Bengal Lancers and the Guides at Nowshera for ten days, from the 7th proximo.

OWING to the intense cold and the want of funds, work on the Bolan-Mushkaf Railway is progressing slowly. It is stated that the work will entail a tunnel near Parmirbund as large as the Khojak.

THE only political appointment of importance at present outstanding is that of Colonel Newill, of the Jhallawar Agency. Colonel Newill has gone home on leave, but it is not yet known who will succeed him.

SIX of the carriages of the 12-pounder field guns for India are being fitted with the new pattern tree brake at home. The brakes will be made at the Gun Carriage Factories in India, but the arms and tubes will be supplied from home.

CAPTAIN AYLMER, V.C., has been granted a temporary wound pension of £100 a year, and Captain Barrett, Staff Corps, has been awarded a gratuity of nine months' pay for wounds received in Hunza.

COLONEL T. O. UNDERWOOD, who is a great carrier, pigeon fancier, and breeder, despatched a dozen birds to Cuddapah the other day with a view to making a trial of their homing and letter-carrying powers. If the birds wing their homeward way satisfactorily, they will, we believe, in a short time be flown from Hyderabad and other distant places.

A TERRIFIC storm is reported from Dinapore. Corrugated iron roofing was torn of the barracks; sentry-boxes, tents, and trees were blown down, and a number of native craft on the river were wrecked.

CAPTAIN D. BUCKLEY, of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Dum-Dum, was some months ago robbed of a complete set of his full-dress uniform and accoutrements, valued at Rs. 1,500. Portions of the uniform were recently recovered at Cuttack from an Ooryia bearer, who had formerly been in the service of Captain Buckley, but had taken leave and gone to his country. Most of the gold lace and trimmings are, however, not forthcoming. The bearer has been arrested, and will be duly prosecuted at Dum-Dum.

THE Kurnool District Board has made provision in its budget for the next official year (1893-94) for the construction of a perforated road-dam or bridge, at an approximately estimated cost of Rs. 13,000, over the Veldurti stream, which when in floods is dangerous to ford. A sum of Rs. 7,500 has also been alloted for restoring the bridge over the Bugga stream, which has been neglected for the past sixteen years. The two roads, known as the Gooty and Nandyal roads, which these streams intersect, are the most important lines of traffic in the district, one being the mail route from the South Mahratta Railway, and these unbridged waters present great obstacles when in flood during the rainy season.

No further communications have reached the Government of India from the Secretary of State on the jury question, nor are any expected for some little time to come.

THE Amir of Kabul is now reported to have recovered from his recent illness. The attack of gout was so severe that his sons, Habibullah and Nasir Ali, were in constant attendance day and night, sharing the task of nursing their father.

As to Lord Roberts' mission no mention is made of it in Kabul letters. Some of the supplies sent to Jellallabad have been removed back to Kabul, which would seem to indicate that the Amir has no present intention of leaving his capital.

MANY cases of illness are occurring in the town of Vellore and in the surrounding villages with all the symptoms of influenza, and there are grave reasons to believe that this troublesome disease has reappeared in the North Arcot District.

MR. G. T. WALCH, Chief Engineer to Government, has been inspecting the Periyar Project Works. He has taken the opportunity, too, to have certain surveys and sections taken to send to the Secretary of State with the papers dealing with Mr. Chatterton's suggestions for utilising the waterpower of the Project.

MR. G. F. KNIGHT, who took part in the Hunza-Nagar expedition as a Volunteer, has written a book based on the information collected during his travels in Kashmir, Baltistan and the neighbouring countries. It will be called "Where Three Empires Meet."

THE Messageries Maritimes have chartered the British India steamer Malda (Commander J. Nash) to take the place of the Niemen temporarily. The Malda will leave Calcutta on the 12th proximo, with passengers, mails, and cargo, and will call, as usual, at Madras, Pondicherry, and Colombo, returning the same way. It is not known what steamer will be regularly placed on the line, but the new vessel, which is expected to arrive in March or April, will be as large as the Niemen. In reply to a telegram to Colombo enquiring whether there was any hope of saving the cargo of the Niemen, it is stated that the "steamer is totally lost; no hope of salvage." At the same time, it is alleged by a gentleman of considerable experience that there is a very good chance of saving a portion of the cargo, if not the whole of it. This, however, is a question for the Insurance Companies, as the company has abandoned the steamer.

"THE Results of Exercising Satan" is the title of a paragraph which appears in a West Coast paper. The writer thereof remarks that "some little time ago, a Tier girl of Karnore Amshom became possessed of the devil, and her people sent for a Nair *mantram* man, to exercise the Prince of Darkness. It appears this Nair is not very expert at his trade, and in the course of his mantrams he hurt the girl severely with a stick. Her parents set upon him and gave him a woful thrashing. The next day the unfortunate Nair got together a lot of his castemen and Moplahs, and, entering the Tier's place, thrashed all the males they found within arm's or club's length. The next day, another big fight took place between both parties, and it is said a Bettvan on the Tier's side has disappeared. Anyway, the devil has had a fine time of it all through, for he is still in the girl, and in addition has induced all and sundry concerned to go to law over the affair."

WITH reference to the French Railway projects in India, the *Madras Times* writes:—It is to be noted that the loan to Senegal has now been granted by a decree of the 21st November, 1892. In this connection it will be instructive to observe that the loan is to be taken up at an interest not exceeding 5 per cent., that it is to be repaid with interest by 18 instalments, that the payment of principal and interest are secured on the custom dues of the Colony, which are directed to be devoted to the repayment of the said loan, and that the Tresorier Payaur of the Colony is in the same decree directed that the sums so devoted are not to be paid out of the Colonial Treasury for any other object than the liquidation of the above loan. As the French Colonies in India have nothing of this sort to offer as a guarantee for the loan they wish to take up for the construction of the Kankul-Peralam and Pondichery-Tiripapalyour railways, since the Conseil-General has refused to raise any further funds by taxation, and the present revenue is barely sufficient to cover current expenses, and may, in case of a further fall in the rupee, become absolutely insufficient to do so, it is not difficult to predict that the loan will not be sanctioned. The decree alluded to, from which we have quoted, is published *in extenso* in the January number of *La Tribune des Colonies et des Protectorates*, an Official journal of Law and Colonial Legislation that is published monthly under the authority of the Sub-Secretary for State for the Colonies. That the "Rente de l'Inde" will ever be given up by the mother-country is impossible to believe, though M. Armand Gallois Montbrun has started for France with this hope; and what renders it still more improbable than ever at present is that the accounts of the Dahomey Campaign have just been published, showing an expenditure of over 10 millions of francs that will have to be met somehow, and for which the four lakhs of rupees of the "Rente de l'Inde" will come in very handy as a very considerable factor.

AT the Calcutta High Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Hill, sitting in chambers, Babu N. C. Newgy, on behalf of Omitolal Dhur, a jeweller and poddar in the city, applied for leave to file a plaint against Ramchunder Roy claiming Rs. 20,000 damages for a malicious arrest and prosecution. Defendants had charged plaintiff with the theft of a brass lota, but the charge was dismissed, and sanction was granted for the complainant's prosecution. The matter came up before the Northern Division Presidency Magistrate, who fined Ram Chunder Roy Rs. 10 for bringing a false charge of theft. But as the plaintiff had suffered in consequence of his arrest the present suit was brought. Leave was granted, and the plaint filed.

THE alterations in the buildings within the fort at Multan, where the heavy battery from Mhow is to to be stationed, will involve the small expenditure only of Rs. 15,500. These will be carried out at once. A further sum of Rs. 2,500 will be provided in the next year's estimates for the construction of lines for followers.

THE cavalry regiments in India that may expect to pass the last two years of their period of foreign service in Natal are the 7th Hussars, 5th Lancers, 11th Hussars, and 19th Hussars. As, however, the 11th Hussars have already had a tour of duty in that Colony, it is not improbable that the 16th Lancers will go to Natal in their place, the 11th remaining for an additional year in India, returning direct to England in the season 1901-2.

LATEST advices regarding the state of affairs in Chitral show that Nizam-ul-Mulk is now in undisturbed possession of the whole of Chitral territory. Danger threatened at first on the southern frontier, where Umra Khan had occupied Kila Darosh; but the Jandoul Chief has his hands full at present suppressing a rebellion in his own country, and has evacuated Kila Darosh, which has now been garrisoned by Nizam-ul-Mulk.

SIR DENNIS FITZPATRICK has circulated to heads of departments in the Punjab the Resolution of the Government on the recommendations of the Volunteer Committee. His Honour hopes that every endeavour will be made to induce subordinates, who are not Volunteers, to join the force. He has further called for the nominal roll of European and Eurasian officers in places where there are corps, showing which of them have joined the force, why those who have not have refrained.

SOME unforeseen difficulties have, the *Pioneer* understands, arisen which will temporarily prevent full effect being given to the India Councils Act. These difficulties are the outcome simply of legal technicalities. The Secretary of State has apparently some doubt as to what the Act does, and does not empower the Government of India to do, and until this point is settled the recommendations of the Governor-General in Council cannot be sanctioned in their entirety. There is, however, no question of the principle involved, and the extension of the Provincial Councils will follow immediately upon the solution of the legal problem which has so unexpectedly presented itself. The legal difficulties referred to affect only a portion of the Act. The sections dealing with procedure are plain enough, and this being so the Government of India have asked for permission to introduce at once the changes under which the right of interpellations and the discussion of the financial statement in the Imperial Legislative Council may be exercised by members. The Secretary of State has accorded sanction to this proposal, and at to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council in Calcutta the Viceroy will take the opportunity of explaining the new procedure. The Government of India have in this matter shown an earnest desire to give effect to the most important reform rendered possible by the Councils Act: for it is on their representation that the change in procedure has not had to wait upon the announcement of the decision on the legal points already mentioned. This year the budget will come before the Legislative Council for discussion, instead of being merely published in the *Gazette*. Accepting the theory on which the change is made, it could not have been introduced more opportunely: for the financial position is such, that Sir David Barbour's annual financial statement, in the shape of a resolution, can satisfy no one. Discussion will invite explanation, and we may in this way learn more than would otherwise be possible as to the ways and means of Government.

A *jarrash* in the employ of the Government Secretariat at Allahabad was arraigned before Captain G. B. Crawley, the Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad, charged with stealing Government gazettes from that office. He was questioned when taking the papers, and said that he had been told by the Reference Clerk to carry them to his house. This was denied by the clerk, who furthermore stated that the accused asked him to forgive him. The magistrate found him guilty and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Against this the accused filed an application of revision to the District and Sessions Judge, who said that he had sufficient reason for convicting the petitioner, and that there were no grounds for interference on revision. As to the sentence, the Judge did not consider it too severe, in view of the necessity of visiting all cases of stealing Government papers with exemplary punishments. The application was rejected.

FROM the 21st to the 27th instant, 1 European, 9 East Indians, 10 Native Christians, 271 Hindus and 51 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 342 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 349. The deaths are thus classified: 32 from measles, 101 from fevers, 34 from dysentery, 11 from diarrhœa, and 164 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 39·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 40·1 per 1,000 per annum.

THE covering despatch to the second memorial against Sir Charles Elliott's notification went off by the mail of January 21; so it will not reach London until next week. Pending the receipt of these papers Lord Kimberley is not likely to take action. It is significant that he has disregarded the insolent demand of the Radical press to settle the question before Parliament reassembled.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has proclaimed a general amnesty for all Mormons who, since November, 1890, have abstained from polygamic marriages, and who shall in future obey faithfully the laws of the country. The proclamation declares that those persons failing in this matter will be vigorously prosecuted. According to reports received from Mexico, a Mormon colony, in which polygamy will be practised, is about to be established at Santa Rosalia.

A BANGALORE paper hears that a wealthy and spirited citizen has sent in to the British Resident in Mysore an offer to supply Bangalore with water, and to complete the whole work at a cost of 25 lakhs of rupees. The offerer himself will advance the money.

THE petition to the Queen praying Her Majesty to retain the Royal Buckhounds has, it is said, been signed by some 15,000 of the principal landowners and tenant-farmers residing in the district hunted by the pack. The county petition has been backed by others from Windsor, Maidenhead, Sleugh, and elsewhere.

MISS CLAUDINE O'BRIEN, whose singing has so often charmed Calcutta, is still in London and has been pursuing her studies, first under Mr. Sims Reeves, and lately under Mr. Shakespeare. She has also been singing at several drawing-room concerts, and at public concerts, receiving always great applause. At the Crystal Palace she lately sang "Angels ever bright and Fair" and "Hush my little One," with full orchestral accompaniment, receiving, in addition to the favour of the vast audience, the high compliments of Sir Augustus Manns. She achieved another success at St. James's Hall, at the Annual Concert in aid of the Post Office Orphan Homes, where her rendering of "Robin Adair" was rupturously re-demanded. Miss Claudine O'Brien purposes returning to Calcutta before the next cold season.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon with Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik in the chair. There were also present:—Messrs. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Hasambhai Visram, Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas, Jaya Karadi Lingu, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, G. Lund, Mirza Hussein Khan, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, R. G. Oxenham, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

Before the consideration of the budget estimates for 1893-94 commenced Mr. Dharamsi requested the members of the Corporation to give priority to the discussion of the question of a draft bill for a further amendment of the law relating to the Municipal Government of Bombay. He pointed out that the bill involved consideration of the repayment of the Vehar Loan as well as the banking of Municipal surplus funds. Under the present Act the Corporation were bound to pay to Government on the first of every month an instalment of Rs. 14,600 on account of the Vehar debt. The Corporation knew that Government, at the request of the Corporation, had been pleased to make a concession by spreading the debt over a larger period and to accept Rs. 11,600 instead of the present instalment, which thus relieved the Corporation to the extent of Rs. 5,100. The difficulty arose from the fact that the Government were not in a position to accept the lesser amount until the section of the Act relating to the instalment of the Vehar debt had been amended. The second part of the Bill related to the investment of surplus funds in the manner indicated in the Bill.

It was then resolved to give priority to this question, and Mr. Dharamsi accordingly proposed that the president be requested to inform Government that the Corporation approved of the Draft Bill to further amend the Municipal Act 3 of 1888 forwarded by Government under No. 4544, dated 9th December last, General Department. The only alterations proposed by Mr. Dharamsi in the Bill were as follows:—In section 4, clause a, of the Bill the words "a majority of the members of" be eleminated and the words "may be sanctioned by" be substituted, and also that in the same clause the words "may sanction in respect thereof" be deleted and the words "at either of which not less than ten members are present" be substituted. The Bill runs thus:—

Bombay Castle, 19th, December, 1892.

To the President of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward, for the favor of early remarks, the accompanying copy of a draft bill to further amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay.—I have, &c.

W. L. HARVEY,
Under-Secretary to Government.

A Bill to further amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay. Whereas it is expedient to further amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, in manner hereinafter appearing:—

It is enacted as follows:—(1.) This Act may be cited as the City of Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1893. (2.) In sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of section 93 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, for the words "in accordance with the terms heretofore prescribed," there shall be substituted the following words, *viz.*, "referred to." (3.) In section 94 of the said Act, for the last five words therein, the following shall be, and shall be deemed to have been, from the 31st December, 1892, substituted, *viz.*, "nine thousand four hundred and ninety-eight." For section 122 of the said Act there shall be substituted the following: "(1) Surplus moneys at the credit of the Municipal fund which are not required for current charges may, with the sanction of the Standing Committee, from time to time, be deposited with the Bank for the time being appointed to receive Government dues, or be invested in public Securities; provided that: (a) Surplus moneys remaining to the credit of the Municipal fund, after section 103 (d), (e), (f) and all other provisions of the Act specially requiring moneys to be paid off, set apart as invested, have been complied with, may, if not required for current charges be from time to time deposited or invested, withdrawn, disposed of, re-deposited and re-invested in such other manner and subject to such conditions as a majority of the members of the Standing Committee present at an ordinary meeting or at a meeting especially called for the purpose, may sanction in respect thereof, and that; (b) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 49 (g), the power vested by this section in the Standing Committee shall not be delegated to any subcommittee. (2.) Such deposits and investments as may be sanctioned by the Standing Committee in accordance with sub-section (1) and the proviso thereto shall be made by the Commissioner on behalf of the Corporation and with the like sanction the Commissioner may at any time withdraw any deposit or vary any investment so made, or dispose of any securities and re-deposit or re-invest the money so withdrawn or the proceeds of the disposal of such securities; but no order for making any deposit, investment, withdrawal or disposal under this section shall have any validity unless the same be in writing, signed by the Commissioner and one member of the Standing Committee and the Municipal Secretary. (3.) The loss, if any, arising from any such deposit or investment shall be debited to the Municipal Fund."

The proposition was supported by Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas.

Mr. Cotton said he concurred with the first part of the Bill with regard to the repayment of the Vehar debt; but with regard to the second part of that Bill which related to the investment of the surplus funds of the Corporation he would move an amendment to the effect that it being an important financial question it would be well to have a committee to consider it in all its hearings and that a committee, consisting of the President, Mr. Wacha, Dr. Cowasjee, Mr. P.M. Mehta and Mr. Solomon, be appointed to consider and report upon it. The Municipality should as much as possible avoid borrowing money at the rate of four and five per

dated 8th February, 1892, that the grant for police be passed at Rs. 4,00,000, provisionally for the current year, instead of Rs. 4,50,000 as required by Government, the Commissioner be now authorised to disburse the charges for the current year to the extent of Rs. 3,63,345 as now demanded by Government, but that he be requested to inform Government that the Corporation paid such amount under protest and without waving their claim to the refund of charges objected to by them.

Mr. Oxenham seconded the proposition, which was carried.

FIRE INSURANCE FUND.

Dr. Cowasjee proposed that the budget estimate of Rs. 3,000 in respect of the Municipal Buildings Fire Insurance Fund be adopted.

Dr. Katrak seconded.

Dr. Balchandra moved as an amendment, that the Commissioner be requested to provide for the insurance of the new office and its contents.

The amendment was carried.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The expenditure on new works, sanitary and other miscellaneous works was passed at Rs. 35,449; an investment of the estimated interest, realization of the sinking and Municipal Buildings, Fire Insurance Fund, at Rs. 29,800; New Works, Drainage, at Rs. 10,925; New Works, Water-Works, at Rs. 2,882; New Works, Streets and Buildings, at Rs. 32,036.

The Corporation here adjourned.

MEDICAL DEGREES—PLAIN ANSWERS WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. Gray was much troubled with speculation as to whether or not the promoters of the M.B. Degree scheme desired to give a retrospective effect to the "magic letters;" though, as the event showed, a little patience might have saved his throes on the philosophy of selfish and unselfish human nature and its application to rival medical practitioners. He put a plain question and desired a plain answer; and he has got it. It may now be instructive to propose a few plain questions suggested by the debate, and, perhaps, some one will enlighten the uninitiated by giving plain answers thereto:—

1.—If there is nothing in a name, why all the opposition to the proposed reform, and why any opposition at all to a thing being called by its right and proper name?

2.—If there is nothing in a name why should even comfortably-situated apothecaries hurry away to obliging centres of medical learning for a purchase of high sounding degrees, and having purchased them ostentatiously parade the acquirement before the public?

3.—Is it right and proper that those whose professional degrees were acquired with no special general culture should pose as authorities and advisers on entrance tests of high general culture? Would such a proceeding have been ventured on in their own country?

4.—Is there no difference between a license and a degree, both as regards the preliminary and professional qualification and social and professional status, and is it fair to brand the L.M.& S. Degree, involving degree qualification as a mere license for practising medicine and surgery with the minimum of knowledge?

5.—If while the L. M. & S. is regarded by the University as a degree with degree qualifications prescribed, the students have been taught and examined as for a license, and admitted to a Degree, has the high trust reposed in Professors and Examiners and Syndics been faithfully discharged?

6.—Is it not the fact that the L. M. & S. standard, both preliminary and professional, is on a par with the standards of the M.B. Degree of British Universities? If there be equality of standard why not have equality of designation?

7.—If our Matriculation is recognised both in name and fact by other degree-granting bodies, as a sufficient test for the entrance on the M.B. course, is it to the honour of our University to attempt to discredit the test for its own degree?

8.—Was the Resolution of the General Medical Council properly represented? Does it not simply say that to obtain recognition of our Graduates from 1892 all the University has to do is to adopt the now universally imposed five years' course? And that being so, is not all that is required to be done a mere word substitution, seeing that our course has been practically of five years, though the shortest term exacted by the University, viz., four years, is what appears in the Calendar?

9.—Does it require so much extra culture to see that the Rev. Mr. Haughton was not condemning the Matriculation as an entrance test, and that the low marking he spoke of had reference not to the Matriculation at all but to the professional subjects at the L. M. & S. Examination?

10.—If, as is alleged, our Matriculated students are unable to understand Medical Jurisprudence and Physiology books at the Grant Medical College, does it not follow that the medical Graduates hitherto turned out did not learn their Physiology or Medical Jurisprudence, and were yet certified to as having passed satisfactorily in those and other subjects?

11.—If those reading for a license with less than Matric. culture can follow the subjects, how can it be said that a B.A. or B.Sc. Degree culture is required for the comprehension of the same subjects for the M. B.?

12.—Have not our Matric. students been able to follow the medical subjects for the M. B. of Universities in Great Britain? If they have, can it be due to their fault that they should be unable to follow the same course in Bombay?

13.—Has not Dr. Gray recorded his conviction that the answering at the class examination showed that the students "*kept pace with the lectures*, and had carefully studied the subjects of each examination, both in the text book and lecture notes?" And if so, was it right for him not only to have omitted to defend his students from unjust aspersions, but to have joined in their being cruelly maligned?

14.—Is not the degree, its requirements, and its tests what the College Professors and Examiners and Syndics make them to be?

15.—The University having laid down its standard for a degree, and admitting the successful students to a degree, does she not depend on the College Professors, and her Syndics in medicine for advice on the degree requirements, as its examiners, to see that the degree standard is exacted and its excellence maintained, and as Professors in the College, to see that the teaching is up to a degree standard?

16.—Is it fair or logical to insist on an Arts or Science Degree as the primary qualification, because a few bright ornaments of the profession happen to hold such degrees, or because a certain percentage of the M. B.s for a particular year happen to hold the B.-A. Degree.

17.—Is our University legislating for bright exceptions or for the generality of medical students, and is it not the fact that a large number of eminent medical men have achieved distinction without having acquired an Arts Degree as a preliminary qualification?

18.—Does it require very high general culture to know and not to ignore the difference between a compulsory and voluntary standard of admission?

19. Who are responsible for the "horrid disputes" which were so good-naturedly sought to be got over by a compromise and a shake-hand? Are such offers of a shake-hand with baits of only half a B.A. or B. Sc. entrance heard of in other University.

20.—How many of our local M. B.s and M.D.s and others who are said to have achieved high professional distinction, acquired their medical degrees with the high culture supposed to be indicated by an Arts or Science Degree.

21.—If there is nothing in a name, what was the meaning of the yearnings and cravings for military titles for those who are not, by training or profession, entitled to hold them?

22.—What is a trade designation, and does it imply expansion of designations with rise in the trade, and does the analogy apply to M.B.s, who will always remain M. B.s whatever their position or standing in the profession, or to the doctor-captain swelling into a doctor-colonel and colonel &c., designation?

23.—Is not the assumption of a title, one does not possess, known in Great Britain as a punishable offence against public and professional morals? and has such assumption anything to do with looking bigger in the eyes of the public?

24.—What are sham degrees? If degrees acquired with no higher preliminary culture than the Matriculation are sham degrees, what are, indeed, the M. B. and M. D. Degrees that are paraded here, and are known to have been acquired with only matric culture?

What is a sham degree? A rightful degree sought to be attained with degree qualifications at the hands of the University, or a degree self-assumed?—Yours, &c.,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TEMACHAN & Co., Bombay.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS

THE first Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court opened yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presiding.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Luxumon Govind, an old offender, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft of a pair of sandals, the property of one Jeswunt Sungjee, on the 27th ult.; and having had a goodly register of previous convictions against him, was sentenced to transportation for ten years.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.

Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of Mr. O'Brien, of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., merchants, applied for his client's exemption from service on the jury on the ground that he was the only partner of the firm at present in Bombay, and that great inconvenience would be caused if he were detained on the jury. His lordship granted the application.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas applied that Mr. Pranlal Cawndas Joshipura be exempted from service on the special jury on the ground that his client had to leave for Junaghad to be present at a wedding. His lordship granted the application, directing that Mr. Pranlal's name should be put in the list of special jurors summoned for service at the next Criminal Sessions.

THE NORTHBROOK GARDENS MURDER.

Bhagoo Bhicku, a young Maratha, was charged with the murder of Wittee, woman, at Grant Road, in the lane between the Northbrook Gardens and the Jewish Cemetery, on the 21st November last. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Naylor, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Sanders-Slater defended the accused. The undermentioned gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. E. B. Carroll, foreman.	
Mr. Damodhar L. Khimjee.	Mr. Hormusjee C. Coorlawalla.
Mr. S. A. Nathan.	Mr. F. A. Reddie.
Mr. Doocurn Nandjee.	Mr. Atmaram Balcristna.
Mr. Dost Mahomed Allana.	Mr. C. L. Weber.

The following jurors were challenged:—Messrs. G. E. Scotfield, George Cotton, C. Douglas, J. S. Burn, and S. R. Bhundarker.

Mr. Lang briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. From the statement made by the prisoner before the Magistrate there could be no doubt that he was the person who murdered the deceased. The girl Wittee was married, but instead of living with her husband, had been in the keeping of the prisoner for some months previous to the murder, and had been in the habit of visiting him. On the afternoon of the 21st November, she was walking near the Northbrook Gardens, when the prisoner went up and stopped her, and after throwing her down and leaning upon her thighs he stabbed her in the abdomen with a knife. He was about to stab her again when one Hajee Abba seized his uplifted hand and made him over to a policeman with the knife that was in his hand. The injured woman was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and the prisoner was taken into custody. It would be shewn that the knife had been purchased by the prisoner a few days previously of a Mahomedan shopkeeper, and that he (prisoner), had it sharpened at a native knife-grinders shop. In his statement before the Magistrate, the prisoner said that the woman had been stabbed accidentally when she rushed up against him, he having had the knife in his hand at the time. It was for the jury, said the learned counsel, to determine whether they could believe such a statement. The medical evidence would shew that, although there were wounds on the person of the girl, her death had been accelerated by the shock she had sustained, which was possibly a circumstance that might be some excuse for the prisoner.

Evidence was led for the prosecution.

Mahomed Khan Esoofkhan, a policeman, said he was on duty at Grant Road, at 4 p.m., on the 21st November last, when he heard an alarm of "struck, struck". On going up to the corner of the lane between the Northbrook Gardens and the Jewish Cemetery, witness saw a woman lying on the ground with her entrails protruding from a wound in the abdomen. The accused was held by the witness Luxumon, while Hajee Abba handed to witness the knife which he had taken out of the accused's hand.

Marootee Crushna, a cartman, said that, on going up into the lane referred to on hearing a cry of murder, he saw the prisoner leaning upon the thighs of the woman and about to strike her with a knife, he held in his hand. The witness Hajee Abba seized the knife and took it out of prisoner's hand, and it was afterwards made over to the police. The woman was raised up. She had a wound in the right side of her abdomen, from which the entrails were protruding.

Dr. Gallagher, House Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Hospital, said he was surprised at the woman's death from the wound which was not a very serious one; and he believed that a stronger person would have survived the wound. So little did the witness expect the death of the woman that he had no time to call in a Magistrate to take her dying declaration. Had the wound penetrated the bowel, it would have most probably proved fatal.

Mr. Sanders-Slater, in addressing the jury for the defence, said there was an utter absence of motive why the prisoner should kill the deceased. There had been no row between them. The medical witness stated that the knife produced in court, wielded by the accused, would have inflicted a wound which would have caused certain death. The jury would have therefore to consider whether the ends of justice would not be satisfied by their returning a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The principal witness for the prosecution told in this Court a story which was wholly different from his statement before the Magistrate. There were discrepancies in the evidence to which the learned counsel drew the jury's attention. If the prisoner had given a hard blow with the knife, the wound would have been a very serious one; and the prisoner's statement was consistent with the evidence of Dr. Gallagher when the former said that the wound was caused accidentally by his falling upon the woman. One of the witnesses stated that the prisoner struck the woman with his fists. This was an afterthought on the part of the witness, who, in his evidence before the Magistrate, had not said a word on the point, and which, the learned counsel said, rendered his evidence wholly untrustworthy. Mr. Slater submitted that the evidence was consistent with his theory that the prisoner had no desire to take the life of the woman, and that the wound was an accidental one.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said there could be no doubt that the death of Wittee was caused by a knife held by the prisoner in his hand as the prisoner admitted before the Magistrate. Now, the question for the jury to determine was, how was the wound caused? Was it a pure accident? If not, the prisoner would be guilty of the offence charged. The jury would have to compare the prisoner's statement with the evidence in the case. It was curious that a man should go about the streets with a sharpened knife in his hand. Prisoner bought it on a Sunday; and it was a curious circumstance that he should be going about with it on a Monday afternoon, if, as he stated, he bought the knife for the purpose of cutting vegetables at home. The point deserved the jury's serious attention. The jury had to ask themselves why, on Monday afternoon, the prisoner was going about the streets with a sharpened knife bought by him on Sunday for cutting vegetables? Supposing, as the prisoner stated, that the woman fell down in the road, and the prisoner was trying to pick her up, why was he found with the knife in his uplifted hand as if about to strike? If the wound was inflicted accidentally, the prisoner would not be guilty. If, in the opinion of the jury, he inflicted the wound, but not with the intention to kill the woman, he would be guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

The foreman enquired whether the jury could bring in a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder if they believed the wound was not caused accidentally.

The Judge said it would be a proper verdict to bring in if the jury were of that opinion.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The Judge, in passing sentence, said:—Prisoner at the bar, the jury have taken a merciful view of your case. I don't mean to say that an improper view has been taken by them; and by their verdict, I gather that they were of opinion that you did not intend to cause the death of the woman. Still, the act done by you is one which must be punished severely; and the sentence of the Court is that you be kept to rigorous imprisonment for eight years.

THE HYDERABAD JEWELLERY CASE TRAVERSED.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the prosecution in the case of the Queen-Empress vs. Kalilulakhan and Jumalkhan, applied at the sitting of the Court, after luncheon, that the case be traversed to the next Sessions, as the examination of witnesses at Hyderabad under commission had not been concluded.

Mr. Inverarity, for the defence, agreed to the traverse, asking that the attendance of the accused, who were at Hyderabad, be dispensed with.

The Judge: The case has not been called on, and being traversed, the accused will not be called upon to attend.

Mr. Jardine asked permission to examine an additional witness, Abdul Khan, Registrar of the Hyderabad City Court, whose evidence would be purely of a formal nature.

The Judge: Have you got an affidavit?

Mr. Jardine said he had not, but would have one made.

Mr. Inverarity opposed the application.

The matter was then postponed, Mr. Jardine stating that he would renew the application on affidavit some time next week.

The Sessions were adjourned until 10 a.m., to-day.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madoual keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSES COURTS BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the 12th of January, 1893, a Bill to amend the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act of 1882 was introduced in the Council of the Governor-General of India. It has been proposed to make certain changes in the existing law, in reference to which I write these few lines, for which I trust you will kindly give me a little space. The Indian Legislature proposes to take a wise step in prescribing certain qualifications for a Judgeship of the Court of Small Causes in the Presidency Towns of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. Under the existing law any person, whether experienced or not, can be appointed as a Judge of the Presidency Small Causes Court by the Local Government. There was no qualification necessary, except that not less than one-third of the persons so appointed, including the Chief Judge, must be advocates of a High Court. A new person enrolled as an advocate to-day can be appointed a Presidency Small Causes Court Judge to-morrow. Vakils and attorneys of High Courts equally proficient in law as the barristers and advocates practising at the original side of the High Court are not specially mentioned in the existing Act as eligible like the advocates for Judgeships, although they had chances of getting on the bench of the Small Causes Court. The proposed measure mentions them specially, and does not allow anyone to be Judge of the Presidency Small Causes Court except a barrister, an advocate, a vakil or attorney of a High Court or a Judge of the Court of Civil Judicature, provided that the abovementioned persons are not of less standing than five years. So far so, the law is good. The law is going a step forward in favor of vakils and attorneys and other professional lawyers of long-standing at the bar. But it is not understood why the disqualification has still been deemed advisable to be attached to the offices of vakils or attorneys of High Courts to fill up an appointment of a Chief Judge. If a vakil of a High Court can sit on the bench of the High Court, is it not anomalous to think of the same person as disqualified to be a Chief Judge of an inferior court? There are no grounds given in the statement of objects and reasons published in the *Government Gazette* for not making a vakil of a High Court eligible for the post of Chief Judge of a Presidency Small Causes Court. The proposed law is not quite explicit on the point, whether an advocate, a vakil, or an attorney of a High Court, who must be of five years' standing to qualify for judgeship, should be an advocate, a vakil, or attorney practising in a High Court, or any one of them practising in mofussil Courts while enrolled in the High Courts would do. There are numbers of vakils on the roll of High Courts, who never make their appearances in the High Courts except to be enrolled, but practice in the mofussil. Are they eligible for judgeships in the Presidency Small Causes Courts? There are also barristers, who serve in Native States in various capacities in the State administration, and who have not practised a single day in High Courts. Are they eligible for judgeships in the Presidency Small Causes Courts, only because their names are on the roll of a High Court for more than five years, although not practising therein. The law must be explicit on the subject.

Under Act 15 of 1882, powers are given to the Presidency Small Causes Courts to make their own rules with respect to their procedure and practice. The proposed Bill wishes to take the powers away from the Small Causes Courts and invest them in the High Courts, which will be empowered to frame rules having the force of law, with respect to procedure of those Courts either in supersession of or in addition to the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. It will be seen that the rules of one Small Causes Court differ from those of another, and there is no uniformity of procedure and practice in all the Courts. Under the proposed Bill each High Court will frame its own rules for the guidance of the Presidency Small Causes Courts under its supervision and there will likewise be no uniformity—a thing most undesirable in law. The High Court of Calcutta admit "the undertaking is no doubt one of considerable difficulty"; but it says further "that the Judges are prepared to accept the responsibility, being satisfied that this is the most practical mode of arriving at a procedure, which shall be found satisfactory and adapted to the purposes of the Small Causes Court." The Code of Civil Procedure is a general enactment, the provisions of which should not be allowed to be superseded by different High Courts in different ways. It will be better that the Code of Civil Procedure and rules made under its provisions should regulate the procedure and practice of the Small Causes Courts than that the rules of High Courts should prevail in supersession of the general law of the country.

The new Bill will allow appeals over decrees of Small Causes Courts made in any suit, of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds Rs. 1,000. This will be a wholesome improvement on the existing law, inasmuch as it will open a field for work in the High Court to the number of pleaders who pass every year and also give consolation to unsuccessful parties of having their cases heard of in the highest tribunals of the country. This provision will, however, increase the work of High Courts considerably as the experience shows that litigant parties hardly ever remain satisfied with justice given to them, until they fight to the last. The work of the High Court would be required to be curtailed. This can be done by increasing the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Courts to about Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000. By this modification in the law the work of the original side of the High Court would be diminished, and provision can then be made to make room for the new work which would await the judges of the High Courts under the proposed law. But the work of the Small Causes Court would, by increasing the pecuniary jurisdiction, be considerably increased, and the Government would then be compelled to make provision for the additional work. The case is difficult. If the jurisdiction is not increased the High Court would be overburdened with work, and Government will then have to add to the strength of the present staff of judges; but it would be cheaper to the State to increase the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court, and give it a new judge of small salary than to increase the work of the appellate side of the High Court and to create a new judgeship of high salary.—Yours, &c.,

D. W. PILGAMKER.

Girgaum, Feb. 2.

H. H. THE RAJAH OF COCHIN.

HIS HIGHNESS VEERACAROLA VARMA, K.C.I.E., Rajah of Cochin, arrived in Bombay yesterday, by a special train of the G. I. P. Railway from Poona, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus station, at 6-45 a.m. His Highness was accompanied by Mr. Subramanyapillai, Dewan, Mr. Locke, First Judge of the Cochin Court of Appeal, Lieutenant Andrews, Assistant Resident, Cochin, and a very large retinue of followers. The Rajah was received on the station platform by Captain Cox, A.-D.-C. to the Governor, Mr. Hill, Under-Secretary to Government, and Mr. Y. M. Kelkar, Oriental Translator. A guard-of-honour, furnished by a native regiment, paraded at the station platform to receive the Rajah. His Highness, with Captain Cox, Mr. Hill, and Lieutenant Andrews, entered the State carriage that was sent specially from Government House, and drove to the bungalow of Mr. Rupji Modi, Malabar Hill, where his Highness will reside during his short stay in Bombay. The Raja, who is on his way to Northern India, leaves Bombay on the 6th instant. A salute of seventeen guns was fired to announce his Highness' arrival.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting of the Grant College Medical Society was held in the Grant College Library, on Tuesday, when Dr. R. N. Khory, the president, occupied the chair. There were about seventy-five gentlemen present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. D. R. Burdi was elected a member, and Dr. D. J. Mantri was proposed as a member of the Society. Sir G. Birdwood, Sir W. G. Hunter, Sir W. J. Moore, and Dr. H. V. Carter were proposed as honorary members of the Society under clause 13 of the Rules and Regulations of 1893. The balance-sheet of the last year, placed by the hon. secretary before the meeting, was adopted. Dr. R. N. Khory read his annual presidential address. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers:—Drs. R. N. Khory, president; Atmaram Pandurang, and Cowasji Hormasji, vice-presidents; N. N. Katrak, and M. D. Cama, secretaries; Dadabhoy Jamasji, Dorabji Hormusji, Bhalchandra Krishna, H. J. Appu, S. D. Bharucha, and H. K. Tavaria, members of the managing committee. With a vote of thanks to the president for his address and a vote of thanks to the retiring office-bearers the meeting was dissolved.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN E. J. CARTER, S. C., has been granted a year's leave out of India.

LIEUT. H. G. BROWN, S. C., has been transferred to the Temporary Half-pay List.

COLONEL P. H. GREIG, General List Infantry, has been permitted to retire from the Service.

LIEUT. F. A. ROWLAND, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, has been permitted to resign his commission.

LIEUT. F. C. WARE, S. C., has been granted leave of absence, on medical certificate, for one year.

SUB-CONDUCTOR E. R. ADKIN, Ordnance Department, has been granted furlough for a year, on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT D. A. CALLENDER, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, has been detailed for duty at the Regimental Depot.

COLONEL G. E. ERSKINE, Bombay Cavalry, has been granted an extension of leave for seven months, on private affairs.

CAPTAIN H. A. BETHELL, 4th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, has been granted six months' leave to Italy, on private affairs.

MAJOR C. E. SAWYER, North Lancashire Regiment, has been granted leave out of India for eight months, on private affairs.

IT is reported that Major Curtis, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 1st Circle, will shortly proceed on leave to England.

THE Commandant of his Excellency's Body Guard intends staying at home three months longer than the original leave granted.

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. W. V. LECKIE, Lieut. M. R. Hunter, and Lieut. G. W. C. Knatchbull, I. S. C., have been permitted to return to duty.

LIEUTENANT W. H. FORTEATH has been transferred from the Marine Battalion to the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, Sattara, for duty.

CAPTAIN C. J. PERCIVAL, Royal Artillery, has been directed to join the No. 3 Southern Division Royal Artillery, Karachi, for duty.

THE 10th Bombay Light Infantry left Poona on the 30th January on the march to Satara, where the Corps will be stationed. It is expected to reach there on the 5th February.

CAPTAIN A. E. LESLIE, Lieut. A. N. D. Cregagh, Lieut. H. K. MacGeorge, Lieut. B. P. S. Rooke, and Sub-Conductor F. G. Rawlings, Ordnance Department, have been permitted to return to duty.

GENERAL BLUNDELL, C.B., will inspect the 13th Bombay Infantry at Poona on the 6th February; the Bombay Sappers and Miners at Kirkee on the 9th February; and the Detachment 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment at Kirkee on the 10th February.

ENFORCING A NECESSARY PROVISION.

THE action which was undertaken by the Municipality against Mr. Framji Hormasji Setna for not providing available and efficient privy accommodation for a considerable number of business people, upon premises situated at Kitchen Garden Street, was continued yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts.

Mr. Crawford, who represented the Municipality, told the Magistrate that, since the last hearing, the defendant appeared to have taken advice and had come to the conclusion it would be better to comply with the requisitions contained in the notice. Most of the work was done, but it remained for the Court to dispose of the case. The defendant had asked the prosecution to withdraw, but was informed they could not do that. Defendant had unnecessarily brought his prosecutors into Court, and it was absolutely impossible for the Commissioner to adopt such a course.

Mr. Cooper said he must inflict a nominal penalty.

Mr. Crawford did not press for a heavy fine, and he believed the privies would be opened to-day.

Another person, who appeared on behalf of the accused, requested the Court not to inflict any penalty as the Commissioners's authority had in no way been denied, and the necessary provisions which he required had been carried out by the defendant.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Crawford): Do you insist on a fine?

Mr. Crawford: I certainly do.

A nominal fine of Rs. 10 was inflicted.

THE CLOSING OF THE MINTS.

THE following circular has been addressed by the Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce to the members:—

Gentlemen,—In view of the present agitation for the closing of the Indian Mints to the public for the coinage of silver, it is desirable that the Chamber should consider the probable consequences of that measure.

Assuming that the Government take that course, the first result would be an advance in the value of the coined metal now in circulation and that advance would continue in proportion to the contraction of the currency, such contraction would follow unless the Government took up the task of coining silver on their own account and kept the Mints at work.

It would be obviously to the advantage of the Government to do this, and the manner of doing it could be easily and profitably effected by the Secretary of State taking into his own hands the purchase of silver in London for shipment to India for minting purposes. Much would, however, depend on the method adopted by him in regulating these purchases.

The following suggests itself as one such method which would have the advantage of being simple, and would regulate the supply according to the requirements of the country.

Over and above the sales of Council Bills necessary to defray the current charges, the Secretary of State should be always prepared to give at his fixed rate to the public additional Council Bills with the proceeds of which he should buy bar silver in London for the Indian Mints.

Following this method, strengthened as his hands would be, he would be able to control the rate of exchange so long as the balance of trade was in favour of India, at the same time the risk would be avoided of India suffering for any length of time from any abnormal clearness or scarcity of money.

There is no reason to doubt if the Mints were closed to-morrow to the public and the Secretary of State fixed the rate of his Council Bills say at ¼ per rupee, as he could do, holding the command of over 20 millions worth of bills on India including the probable requirements for the Mints, that this level could be maintained without fluctuations until the price of bar silver rose to near the same level.

Failing universal bi-metallism it appears to us that the closing of the Mints together with the actions of the Secretary of State similar to that described for the purchase and coinage of silver would be a wise and politic move.

FATHER MULLER has issued his report on the working and management of the St. Joseph's Leper Asylum, Mangalore, which he considers is gradually fulfilling its aims. The Asylum has now definitely taken up its new abode, and the work, we are told, has assumed that regularity and order which forbodes success. The entire sum raised by subscriptions during the year 1892 was Rs. 2,467-2-0, whilst the expenses during the same period amounted to Rs. 5,104-4-0. The deficit was made up from the proceeds of the Poor Dispensary, the profits of which are devoted solely to the relief of the poor, among whom the lepers have the prior claim. The cost of building the Leper Houses, and laying out the grounds was, Father Muller says, considerably reduced by his personally superintending the workmen, and thus saving the profits of the middlemen. In levelling and laying out the grounds he partly made use of the able-bodied among the lepers themselves, as much for the purpose of preventing the patients from being thoroughly idle as on the score of economy. The exercise, he found, was a real aid to their amelioration, and one which, if left to themselves, they are but little accustomed to take. The new Leper Houses were completed in February, 1892, and on 1st March the migration from the old house at Jeppoo was accomplished. The grounds of the new house are planted out with some hundred cocoanut trees, and these will in future go towards supplying the asylum with a very necessary article. Though the Mattei treatment is that in which Fr. Muller places his greatest confidence, he is not adverse to other treatments which may reasonably claim to cure or alleviate the lepers. The treatment of Dr. Roger Chew, of Calcutta, as well as the steam hip baths of Louis Kuhne, of Leipsic, are also in force in the Asylum. Whether the disease is being thoroughly stamped out or not and will never return, Fr. Muller does not yet pretend to have determined; but that it can be made to disappear from outward view he positively claims. In June two persons were allowed to leave the Asylum apparently cured, and some more await their discharge. Fr. Muller complains of the apathy regarding their own condition exhibited by the lepers, who prefer a life of idleness, living on alms to working for their living in a whole state. This he feels, is the greatest drawback to his mission.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE SERVICES' PETITION TO THE VICEROY.

THE following is the text of the statement submitted to his Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of the European Civil and Military officers of Government, representing the distress occasioned to them in consequence of the fall in Exchange at Monday's interview:—

We have sought this opportunity of laying before your Excellency a plain statement of the losses and distress from which the European officers, Civil and Military, of the Government of India, in the departments with which we are connected, are suffering in consequence of the recent rapid and heavy fall in exchange, in the earnest hope that the Government of India may be moved to adopt measures for their relief. The salaries of the Civil and Military servants of the Crown in India were fixed for the most part at a time when the rupee was worth, approximately, two shillings, or with this rate in view. For a long time past, it has fallen below this rate. In 1872, the value of the rupee was 23¼*d.*; to-day it is 14¼*d.*; the fall since the former year being about 8¼*d.* or 36 per cent. In recent years the fall has been very rapid and heavy, for, even as late as 1890-91, the average rate for the year was 18*d.*; and at the beginning of 1892 it was 17*d.* This disastrous fall in the value of the currency in which the officers of the Indian Government are paid has affected all branches of the service alike. For although the conditions of service are different in different branches, and all have not suffered in precisely the same manner or in the same degree, yet the differences are insignificant in comparison with the losses which all have suffered in common. Since 1886, when the depreciation of silver became acute, there has been a sharp and rapid rise in the price of almost all articles produced in India including food, in the wages of servants, and in house-rent. In the same period the retail price of goods imported from Europe, on which a portion of our salaries is spent, has also risen largely from the same cause; and the prices paid for them increase with each successive fall in exchange.

We do not, however, desire to dwell at length on this part of the case. We mention it in order to show that the fall in the value of silver seriously affects us, even in our expenditure in India. What we wish to press most earnestly upon your Excellency's attention is the cruel and intolerable burden which has been laid upon us in respect of that portion of our expenditure which has to be incurred at home. Your Excellency is doubtless aware that, if a European officer, whether soldier or civilian, is to render efficient service to Government in a tropical climate, it is necessary for him to take leave periodically to England to recruit his health. If he is to give his children an education of the same stamp as he has himself received, he must send them to England to school. If he is to lay by a little money as an addition to his pension after retirement, or as a provision for his widow and others dependent on him after his death, he must be enabled to remit it to the country in which it will be spent. All these are as much the just and reasonable necessities of his position as the ability to provide himself with food and clothing from day to day. Yet it is the literal truth that, under present conditions, these moderate and reasonable requirements are beyond the reach of many, if not most of your Excellency's European officers, and are becoming increasingly difficult for all.

We will not weary your Excellency with a long list of actual instances. A single typical case will suffice. We will take the case of an officer whose pay is Rs. 800 a month, and who has a wife and two or three children to support at home. That sum represents the pay of a Senior Chaplain, of a second grade District Superintendent of Police, and of a second grade Sub-Deputy Opium Agent; and we would explain that, on the Bengal establishment, the average length of service of the officers now in these grades is 16 years, 29 years, and 28 years, respectively.

Such an officer's remittances to his family cannot, at a low estimate, be placed at less than £400 a year if his children are of an age requiring education. At the present rate of exchange, that sum costs him more than Rs. 6,500, thus leaving him Rs. 258 a month for subsistence. After deduction of fund subscriptions and income tax, he is left with less than Rs. 200 a month to live on. Even in the case of men who have been fortunate in their promotion, or who are members of a higher paid branch of the service, and who receive pay of Rs. 1,000 a month, the sum left for subsistence in India would amount to less than Rs. 400 a month, after deductions as above. It is evident that such men cannot save; in fact, it is difficult for them to keep clear of debt. The case is still worse if the Government servant falls ill, or is for other reasons compelled to take leave. The maximum furlough pay is then Rs. 6,000 a year, which, at the present rate of exchange, gives him only £367 a year, on which to maintain himself and his family, and educate his children. It is manifest that the prospect of having to subsist on such an allowance goes far towards neutralizing the value of the furlough rules in the case of European officers.

But in the Indian Staff Corps and in most of the large Civil Departments in India, an officer of from 15 to 20 years' service seldom draws so much as Rs. 800 to 1,000 a month. After 20 years' service, an officer of the Staff Corps attains the rank of Major, and receives, with allowances, about Rs. 900 per month; while as Captain, his pay up to the completion of his twentieth year of service is, with allowances, less than Rs. 600 per mensem. In the Public Works Department, the rank of Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, which is reached in about seventeen years' service, carries a pay of Rs. 800 per month. In the other principal European Departments, officers of from 15 to 20 years' service are commonly in receipt of salaries not exceeding Rs. 600 to 800 per month. The condition of these services is being subjected to a complete revolution, in consequence of the fall in exchange. Hitherto, an officer entering the Staff Corps or one of the great Civil Departments expected to retain his connection with his own country. He expected to be able to send his children home to be suitably educated; to take furlough to England from time to time, for the sake of his own health and also to visit his relatives and family; and finally to save a part of his pay, which, added to his pension, would enable him to live in comparative comfort after retirement. These just and reasonable expectations are now defeated. It is now utterly impossible for many officers, even those who have been fortunate in their promotion, to afford the expense of educating their children at home. Every year men are being driven in increasing numbers to send their sons and daughters to hill schools, to deny themselves and their wives the advantage of a periodical visit to their own country, and to relinquish all expectation of saving a little money to eke out their pensions when they retire. Year by year, it is becoming plain that a larger and larger proportion of the men who accept Government service in India must abandon the hope of ever returning home. They must be content to settle permanently in India; while their children, receiving an inferior education, and brought up amid un-English surroundings, sink to a lower social level, and swell the mass of the unemployed white population, whose growth is already a source of grave anxiety.

It is impossible to look for the indefinite continuance of faithful and contented work, when the workers are placed in a position of anxiety and embarrassment deepening into despondency. There is happily, as yet little cause to fear that any of those whom we represent may be led to fall away from the high standard of which both the Indian Government and its servants are justly proud. But your Excellency will, we are assured, be alive to the necessity of placing even the humblest of your European officers beyond the reach of temptation. And as it becomes more generally known that to the disadvantages inseparable from an Indian career there must now be added the prospect of poverty so great as to involve the possible severance of home ties, it can scarcely be doubted that her Majesty's Secretary of State will find it increasingly difficult to obtain fresh recruits for the Indian services of the same stamp as at present.

Officers of the Civil Service and the Staff Corps are now beginning to find that their pensions after retirement, which are fixed in sterling, are worth almost as much as their salaries during active service, which are payable in rupees. These officers have thus every inducement to retire as soon as they have completed the minimum period of service required by the rules, thereby prematurely swelling the pension list, and impairing the efficiency of the public service by the early withdrawal of experienced officers still capable of active work.

Distressing as is our condition at present, and without prospect of amelioration, unless your Excellency intervenes in our behalf, we dread that it may become even worse in the near future. The fall of silver has been far more rapid during the last five or six years than in the preceding period, and there are indications that it will soon be still further accelerated, and our condition go from bad to worse with each month that passes.

We pray your Excellency to take these matters into your favorable consideration, and secure for us such an adjustment of our salaries as will make them not less valuable to us than they were intended to be when they were fixed. In Ceylon, we understand that the pay of the Civil Servants of the Colony was fixed several years ago at the rate of 1*s.* 10½*d.* to the rupee. We do not wish to define the precise form in which similar assistance might most suitably be granted to Her Majesty's Indian servants; but would beg your Excellency to believe that we have

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Mr. Stuart Ogilvie, the author of the new system play is still a young man; for many years he had spent his spare time in writing plays, and when Mr. Beerbohm Tree first entered on the trials of management, with the production of "The Red Lamp," at the Comedy Theatre, Mr. Ogilvie it was who brought substantial financial support to the undertaking. Ever since then Mr. Ogilvie has staunchly backed up Mr. Tree, generally receiving an extremely satisfactory return for his generosity. As Mr. Ogilvie has a drawerful of plays, it is not unlikely that we shall shortly see upon the stage another work from his pen.

Mr. Villiers, the Father of the House of Commons, who attained the age of 92 the other day, is a picturesque and venerable figure. Bent nearly double—the only sign of his great age—it is one of the most curious and impressive things to see him in the House of Commons the night of a big division. He moves with wonderful lightness for his age, and in the leisurely progression of the division lobby he chats brightly with his colleagues, or halts for a few minutes at one of the tables to scribble a note. While waiting for the division he usually sits in the library, methodically reading and answering his letters. Mr. Villiers went into Parliament for Wolverhampton before the Free Trade era, and he has held the seat since. His popular style and engaging manners from the first won the hearts of the local Liberals, and though he is now a Unionist, out of regard for his long connection with them, they have refused to disturb him.

M. Zola is the subject of a good deal of attention in the press just now. In appearance the great novelist is a short-set, pleasant-looking bourgeois, of portly build, with a flabby parchment-complexioned face framed in a closely-cropped beard that used to be black. He wears glasses, and is profoundly imperious in manner. He is now two-and-fifty, and is beginning to show his age. His beard has grizzled, his broad, high forehead wears thin wrinkles, and his weight has visibly diminished. His career is of his own making. Five-and-twenty years ago he was a clerk in Hachette's book-store in Paris—passing rich on 80 francs a month. While writing his first romance he was often reduced to bread-and-water, and playfully remarks that he was compelled "to play Arab" as to clothes. To-day he is nearly, if not quite, a millionaire. How he ever manages to turn out a bulky volume yearly is difficult for anyone who has seen him use the pen to understand. He holds it between his second and fourth fingers in the clumsiest manner imaginable and writes as slowly and laboriously as any child at school. But he is a great worker. His motto is, "no day without a line." Writing, he declares, has become a second nature to him. "If I give it up for two whole days," he says, "I become rusty." Between the conclusion of one novel and the commencing of another he takes a few weeks rest, during which he boats immoderately. He is also addicted to gardening. He lives at Medan, a little village near Poissy, in a house which was originally very small, but which he has transformed into a luxurious mansion. It is surrounded by grounds. Medan is on the main line to Rouen, and 230 trains pass M. Zola's door daily.

John Burns has been telling something about his life to Mr. Blathwayt, who interviewed for the January "Idler." When he left school he went as "tiger" to a gentleman in Hampstead. This was his first situation. His next was that of potboy to the Winstanley Arms in Battersea. But he never drank. He became apprenticed next to a firm of engineers, and there his political troubles began, for he was discharged for addressing a meeting. "I owe much," he says, "to my dear old mother, who brought us all up as Spartans." It was while working on the west coast of Africa, "that tropical deathbound region," that his education as a political economist began. It was a curious and memorable beginning. "I found in the sand of the river," he says, 'Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations,' which I devoured. It was a revelation to me. It was that book and Robert Burn's saying, 'It is the most sorrowful thing in the world to see an honest man willing to work and unable to get it,' that really set me firm on this work of mine for the labouring masses. Adam Smith, Robert Burns, and my own hard lot built me up into what I am."

John Burns, by the way, is son of an Ayrshire father and an Aberdonian mother, and the blood of the great poet runs in his veins. He has a charming face, strong and rugged; a very dark face, full-bearded, clean-cut, somewhat coarse-grained; dark, penetrating eyes, overshadowed by beetling eyebrows. He is only 33 years of age. "He is at home everywhere and with anyone. I have met him in the Palace of the stately Anglo-Roman Cardinal, with whom he was as thoroughly as one as he was on the following day with a number of young artists in a studio in Bohemia. He instructed the Cardinal, he listened to him, he deferred to him, he differed from him, he laughingly triumphed over him; and on the following day he expounded the whole gospel of art to the young Titians and Leightons by whom he was surrounded."

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the genial and venerable "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," lives in a plain red-brick house on Beacon-street, Boston, not differing from those on either side of it save for the Virginia creeper which covers the greater part of the front, and through which the windows peep out upon the broad street below, for all the world like a country homestead. In front of the house is a small grass plot, from which stone steps lead up to the doorway, and just under the doorbell, almost covered with the creeper, is a small brass plate bearing the well-known name in full. The house is five stories high, spacious and comfortable, like all those near by. Dr. Holmes, though he does not look it, is 83 years old. He is very methodical and exact in his habits. In conversation his whole face lights up and his eyes glow. When he laughs he looks more than ever the generous, whole-hearted man he is. His library, in which he passes most of his time, is on the first floor in the rear of the house, and looks directly out upon the Charles River. It is a large, bright room, lighted by a spacious bay window, through which you can see the Memorial Tower in Cambridge looming across the water, a view the poet has enjoyed for more than twenty years. Around three sides of this room are well-filled shelves of books, and these, with the pictures and portraits that hang tastefully about, are its main features. Prominent among the article in the library may be mentioned the author's microscopical apparatus, which he is very fond of using.

Mrs. C. E. Humphry, the well-known "Madge" of "Truth," is one of the pioneers of feminine journalism, and one of the most successful of all the sisterhood. Notwithstanding her own successful career (as the January "Search Light" informs its readers) Mrs. Humphry deplores the necessity of any woman having to earn her living. She believes in a domestic and social life for all of her sisters who have the choice. Plenty of work she does believe in, but no roughing it or facing the world for the softer half of creation, and she is not an advocate of Woman's Suffrage. In spite of her hard work, however, Mrs. Humphry seems to thoroughly enjoy life, and is fortunate enough to possess excellent health, which she ascribes in a great measure to her frequent "Saturday to Monday" absence in the country and at the seaside; she is also very fond of walking, and may be met in the Park on most days, whether wet or fine.

Mr. George Cooper, editor of the "Scotsman," though a Northerner, is not a Scot by birth. He is a Yorkshireman. But in many respects he is said to be more Scotch than the Scotch themselves, and he takes an enthusiastic interest in all that concerns the land of his adoption. On account of the services of his paper to the Liberal cause before its defection he was made a member of the Reform Club without a ballot. He is a good-tempered, genial-looking man seeming much younger than his years, which are 63. He is one of those men who are the devoted slaves of their occupation. He takes few holidays, and when he does take any, he is said to leave his heart behind him in the "Scotsman" office.

Edison, the great inventor, is a spare, stoop-shouldered man, with a palid, smooth-shaven face, cold searching eyes, and a wisp of half-grey hair straggling across his forehead. He is deaf of both ears, but his mind cuts through questions like a saw, and he is a glutton for work. In the old days it was no uncommon thing for him to remain at the bench for 48 hours at a stretch, not giving up until his assistants had actually fallen asleep.

Sir Charles Euan Smith, who will not return to Tangier as Her Majesty's Minister to the Sultan of Morocco, is at present on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth, where a large party of guests is assembled. Sir Charles's successor has not yet been appointed, and the British Legation at Tangier will at present be administered by Mr. Egerton, who lately left Paris to act as Charge d'Affaires there.

Sir Henry Broughton, a Cheshire baronet, who has an estate of 14,000 acres, has apparently come in for a fine windfall. His cousin, Mr. Henry Thomas Coghlan, has just died, leaving behind him property to the value of nearly £60,000, and no will has been discovered. Possibly some other kinsfolk may turn up, but otherwise the Cheshire baronet, who has taken out letters of administration, will inherit his cousin's handsome fortune.

The approaching retirement, just made known, of the Rev. E. C. Wickham from the head-mastership of Wellington College, to which he was appointed about 20 years since, in succession to the present Archbishop of Canterbury, is an event of considerable importance in the educational world, and there will no doubt be a keen competition for the vacancy thus created. A Winchester boy, trained under Dr. Moberly, Mr. Wickham became in due course Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford, where his lectures on Horace, since expanded into the well-known edition proved him to be a sound cautious, if not very brilliant, critic.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 31.
Baillie, Capt, 20th Bo Infy, from furlough, from England.
FEBRUARY 2.
Peters, Capt, Bengal, 7th Dgn Guards, on leave, from Muttra.
DEPARTURE.—FEBRUARY 2.
Hughes, Surgn-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Declalec.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd February.

1. There will be Squad drill at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 8-30 p.m., to-day.
2. To-morrow (Saturday) No. 1 Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 4-15 p.m., and proceed by rail to Grant Road Station and march from there to Mahaluxmi Fort. No. 2 Company will parade at the Grant Road Station, at 4-30 p.m., and march from there to Mahaluxmi Fort with No. 1 Company. Dress:—Full dress, with arms.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd February.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 5 p. m., at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p. m.; and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram tickets.
2. "A" Company class-firing will commence on Monday next, the 6th Instant, and end on Saturday, the 11th Idem. Any member not completing his class during this period will not be eligible for any of Captain Baird's prizes.
3. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Corporal M. X. D'Souza, "E" Coy, from 2st February to 1st June, 1893.
4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company:—No. 3118 Vol. D. Gillespie.
5. RULES FOR H. E. LORD HARRIS'S CUP.

(1.) The Competition will take place between Squads of eight files, one officer and four non-Commissioned officers, all of whom must belong to the Company. Only one Squad to be sent from each company. There will be two Cups, the Volunteer Companies will compete together, and the Cadet Companies will also compete together. The competition will take place at the end of the drill Season.

(2.) If a company wins the cup three years in succession, the cup becomes the property of that company.

(3.) The order in which the companies will compete will be drawn for immediately before the competition.

(4.) Points will be given for the following:—Inspecting and proving; precision of movements; smartness and correctness of dress; cleanliness of arms and accoutrements; and a certain number of movements in company drill (the same for all the companies) which will be specified on the ground by the Officer judging the competition.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

6. There will be a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association to-day, at 6 p.m., at the Head-Quarters, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, February 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—17th Bombay Infantry—Subedar Ratan Mohter to be Subedar-Major and Jamadar Vishnu Majrakar to be Subedar, vice Subedar-Major Partab Singh, pensioned.

The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate under the Leave Rules of 1889:—Sub Condr E R Adkin, Ordnance Dept.

Major C E Sawyer, Loyal North Lancashire Regt, Assist Adjt Genl, Mhow District, is granted leave out of India on private affairs for eight months.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—3rd Bombay Light Infantry—Jamadar Joseph Daniel to be Subedar and Color-Havaldar Krishnaji Rao More to be Jamadar, vice Subedar Dhondu Ghorpade, pensioned.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officer have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Capt A E Leslie, Lieuts A H D Creagh, H K MacGeorge and B P S Rooke, Indian Staff Corps; and Sub-Condr F G Rawlings, Ordnance Dept.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for seven months, on private affairs:—Col G E Erskine, Bo Cavalry.

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut F A Rowland is permitted to resign his commission.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year:—Depy Assist Comsy and Hony Lieut H Staff, Ordnance Dept.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut-Col F W V Leckie, Lieuts M R Hunter, and G W C Knatchbull, Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the Service:—Col P H Greig, General List, Infantry.

The undermentioned officer has been transferred by the Secy of State for India to the temporary half-pay list, subject to H M's approval:—Lieut H G Brown, I S C.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Lieut E W Ware, S C, 8qdn Officer, 7th Bom Lancers (Baluch Horse), for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—Capt E J Carter, S C, Assist Comsy Genl, fourth class, for one year.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev H W Nelson, B A, has been appointed by the Secy of State for India a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev S Leigh-Lye, B A, to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden; and The Rev H W Nelson, B A, to be Chaplain at Aden.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for one month, is granted to the Honble Mr Justice Parsons, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the order of the Honble the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay appointing Mr Kaikhasru Framji Mody to act as Assist Registrar, High Court, Appe late Side, and Supt of the High Court ress, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desai.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr C Hudson, I C S, Assist Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Kanara, with additional powers.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay:—J C Anderson, Esq, Barrister-at-Law; Ganesh Krishna Apte, Esq, B.A. LCE (Bombay); F W Bain, Esq, M.A.(Oxon); Rao B hadur Thakurdas Kikabhai Dalal, M & S (Bombay); J F Fleet, Esq, C E, ICS; Tribhuvandas Kalliandas Gajjar, Esq, M A, B Sc (Bombay); Jamsedji Jivanji Gazdar, Esq, M A (Bombay), Barrister-at-Law; M J Jackson, Esq, M A (Oxon), D Sc (London), MIEE; Manchar ji Kavasji Kanga, Esq, M A, B Sc, L M & S (Bombay); Voty Capt J Mills, M R C V S, and S H and A Society, Scotland; Rev Braz de Monte, D , C L, of the University of Rome; Syed Sirajudin, Abdul Fattah Moulvi, B A, (Bombay); Pestonji Jamasji Padsha, Esq, MA (Bombay), Barrister-at-Law, Surgn-Major J Parker MD; Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, Esq, M A, L L B (Bombay); W H Sharp, Esq, B A (Oxon); A W Thomson, Esq, D Sc (Glasgow); Surgn-Col P S Turnbull, M D; Rev E Usteri, S J; and Krishnaji Balvant Wagle, Esq, M A (Bombay).

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr K R Bamanji, Bo C S, Assist Collr, Khandesh, is granted furlough for one year.

Surgn-Lieut-Col P Murphy, M D, M Ch, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr A Shore, Second Inspr of Steam Boilers, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Vasudev Ramchandra Patvardhan to be Depy Collr, sixth grade, vice Mr Jethalal Varajbhai, seconded.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Kaikhashru Sorabji Engineer has been placed on general duty.

Assist Surgn Tuljaram Chunilal Khandvala, L M & S, is appointed to the medical charge of the dispensary at Sirsi, during the absence of Assist Surgn Venkatesh Balvant Karandiker, L M & S, granted privilege leave.

Mr Shapurji Hormasbhoy Barucha, L M & S, is appointed an Assist Surgn of the third grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W S Howard, M Inst C E, Chief Engr, first class, and Secy to Government, Public Works Dept, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for twelve months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, vice Mr W S Howard, proceeding on leave:—Mr D Little, M Inst C E, to be Chief Engr and Secy to Government; Lieut-Col W Osborn, R E, to act as Suptdg Engr, Northern Divn; Mr R B Joyner, M Inst C E, to act as Suptdg Engr, Southern Divn; and Mr A Hill, F C H, to act as Ex Engr for Irrigation, Poona.

With reference to the above, H E in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions:—Mr D Little to Ch of Engr, first class; Col J D Cruickshank, R E, to Chief Engr, third class; Lieut-Col W Osborn, R E, to Suptdg Engr, first class Mr H M Thompson, B A, M Inst C E, to Suptdg Engr, second class; Mr R B Joyner to Suptdg Engr, third class, and Mr H J Landon to Exe Engr, fourth grade.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.
(Southern Division.)

In consequence of the retirement of Khan Saheb Manockji Edalji Kharekhau, first grade Mamlatdar of Mahad, the following arrangements are made:—Rao Saheb Gururao Ramchandra Mokashi, second grade Mamlatdar of Karjut, is promoted to be first grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Yeshwant Kashinath Karnik, third grade Mamlatdar of Khed, is promoted to be second grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Venkatrao Dattatraya Yennemadi, fourth grade Mamlatdar, now doing duty as Chitnis to the Collr of Dharwar, is promoted to be third grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Vishnu Bakre, B A, acting Mamlatdar of Mangaon, is appointed probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar, and is posted to Mahad and Azam Rango Krishna Bhendiwad, Mahalkari of Murgod, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Mangaon until further orders.

In consequence of the death on the 13th inst of Rao Saheb Hanmant Tamaji Sondur, third grade Mamlatdar of Kod, the following appointments are made:—Rao Saheb Pandurang Narayan Deshpande, fourth grade Mamlatdar of Samgaon, is promoted to be third grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Subrao Mangesh, Acting Mamlatdar of Siddapur, is appointed to be probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar; and Azam Swamirao Narhar Bettigeri, acting Mahalkari of Bhatkal, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar at Kod until further orders

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 31 was 405, giving a death-rate of 24·17 per annum per thousand as against 35·56 the corresponding period of last year, and 29·09 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 98 died from fevers; 3, measles; 59, phthisis; 2, cholera; 36, diseases of the nervous system; 85, affections of the respiratory organs; 21, diarrhœa; 13, dysentery; 23, still-born; 30, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 13; Brahmins 17; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 201; Hindu outcaste, 33; Musalman, 98; Parsee, 17; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, 2; European, 3. The total number of births was 331 as against 309 the corresponding period of last year, and 314 the average over the past five years.

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3302 G. Rs. 13 Cash.
3303 G. Gold Cable Albert. Rs. 105 Cash.
3304 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Any Initial. Rs. 32 Cash.
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3307 G. Silver Gilt Brooch. Rs. 9 Cash.

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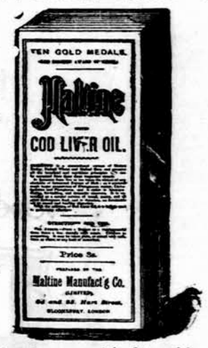

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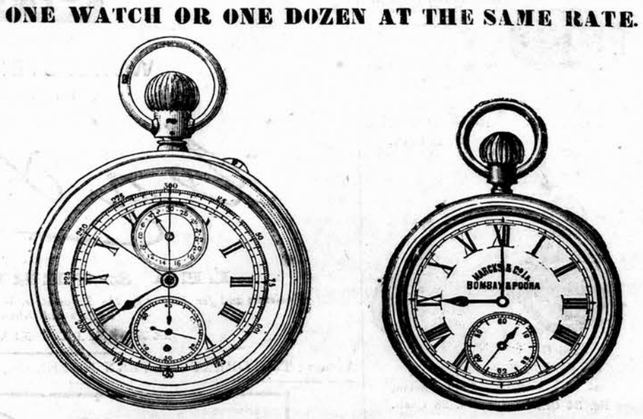

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